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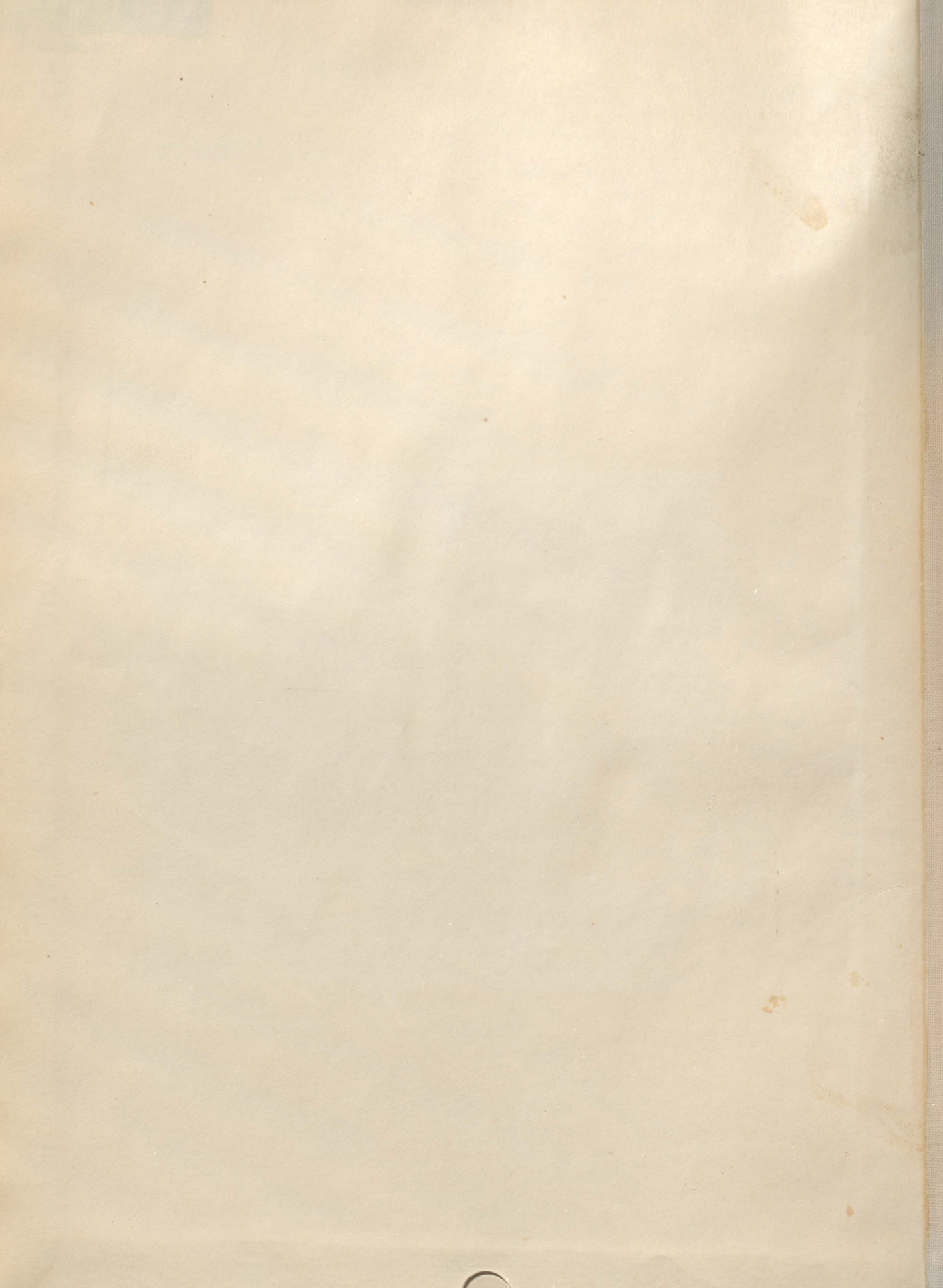
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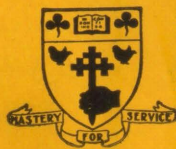




# MACDONALD COLLEGE JOURNAL



VOLUME 5  
No. 1

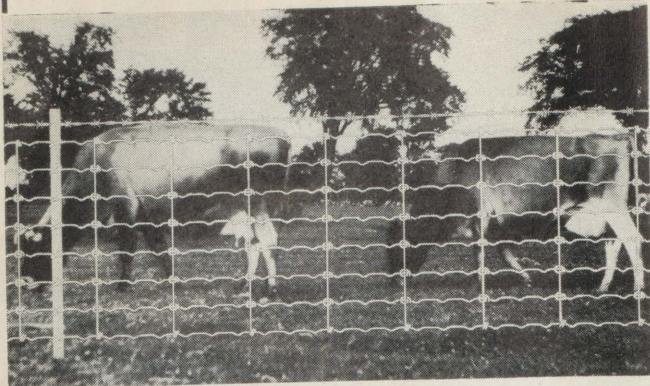


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The season of the fall fairs is drawing to a close. In some sections more fairs have been held than last year and almost everyone expects that by next season all the fairs will be in full swing again.

There is little doubt as to the value of these events. Preparing and showing animals has a real value to the breeder and feeder of livestock. It brings out the best qualities of the animals and provides an opportunity for appraising and evaluating one's efforts. The same holds true for field crops and other farm products. The opportunity for farmers to meet and exchange news and ideas provides topics for discussion for many months after the fair is over.

Then our exhibitions and fairs provide an outing for the boys and girls. Our calf clubs are a feature, and attract a lot of attention from many quarters. When developed and carried on in the best fashion these clubs can be a stimulating influence of great significance to our farm communities.

While this is all true, there have been many weaknesses in the past in the organization and planning of many of our fairs. This has been due, to some extent, to incompetence, and perhaps, among other things, to a lack of purpose and a proper basis for the awarding of grants. Farmers have suffered some financial loss through the spread of disease. Wrong standards have been established in the minds of many through incompetent judging. Faulty classification has supported many odd breeds and classes of stock of, at the best, doubtful value. "Midways" have not always been properly supervised and have been responsible for regrets, and boys and girls have not always had the right kind of supervision and direction.

During the next few years all the old established fairs will be revived, and new ones will be started. Government grants will be asked for and received. Under a well-defined plan, these grants can prove of

immense value, but without such a plan we will have as much "wire-pulling" and political bantering as we have had in the past. It would appear that the present time provides an opportunity, which may not come again, to develop plans which will guard against the weaknesses of the past and will provide the necessary encouragement for continued progress in the future.

To evolve such a plan will require the careful study of all the various interested groups, and it should not be done hurriedly if the best interests of agriculture are to be served in the many communities of this large country. Much has been written recently about community programmes and the great value they could be in building up a progressive agriculture. It would appear possible, once the framework has been evolved, to use the agricultural fair or exhibition as a valuable feature of such programmes.

There is one point in this connection that should not be lost sight of, and that is the importance of sport, recreation and amusement. Farmers need a change from the daily routine of their labour. The fair is, in many cases, their "only" "outing" during the year. Healthful sports events and decent amusement features should form an important part of the programme of our fairs.

### The Dangers of Inflation

We commend to the thoughtful attention of our readers Frank Shefrin's article on page 2 of this issue, in which he answers the arguments of those who claim that inflation, "if properly controlled", is not harmful. Says Mr. Shefrin, "Any benefits that come to a community from inflation are like benefits from borrowed money — they must be paid back again at more than the usual interest rates."

At this time, when demands for relaxation of war-time controls are beginning to make themselves heard on all sides, this article is particularly timely.

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# The Farmer and Inflation

by Frank Shefrin

Inflation in its simplest form is a rise in price.<sup>(1)</sup> It may result from a change in the quantity of goods available relative to purchasing power. Thus, it could result from fewer goods and the same amount of spending power, or from more dollars to spend and the same total quantity of goods, or from more spending power and fewer goods simultaneously. In peacetime, an increase in purchasing power results in an expansion in the production of consumer goods. This is possible because of the availability of resources. In wartime, the inflationary force results from a different set of circumstances. Because much production is shifted to war goods, the quantity of commodities available for consumers to purchase is reduced. What makes the situation more difficult is that the national income and, in turn, the purchasing power is increased by fuller employment and higher rates of pay.

Inflation, therefore, should be viewed as to (a) its effects on the total production of the nation, and (b) its effects on the distribution of goods and services among different individuals or groups.

Inflation is particularly dangerous during wartime because it does not result in an increase in the actual quantity of food, clothing, and shelter in Canada. Unless the wealth of a country in terms of farms, homes, factories, railways, public utilities, washing machines, and farm machinery is increased proportionate to incomes, inflation results and causes a cheapening of the value of money.

Many argue that inflation, if controlled, is not harmful. Somebody referred to inflation as a stimulant performing a useful function in an emergency, but it should be remembered that it is of no permanent value. Any benefits that come to a community from inflation are like benefits from borrowed money — they must be paid back again at more than the usual interest rates.

The common expression, "What is one man's meat is another man's poison," can be aptly applied to inflation. Inflation may look like a big, juicy steak if an individual has to pay a fixed number of dollars on a mortgage or other indebtedness, and those dollars become easier to get. However, inflation may be poison to an individual who is entitled to receive so many dollars in wages, salaries and pensions, and who finds that the dollars have lost much of their value in terms of the things he has to buy.

Inflation is undesirable for another reason. Inflation has usually been followed by a collapse of prices; that is, by deflation, which brought economic distress and unemployment to many. After the last war deflation left many countries in a state of severe depression.

<sup>(1)</sup> A rise in the price of land based upon the increased productivity of land, or the price of a product due to improvement in quality, is not inflationary.

## Inflation and Agriculture

It is well known that in any violent movement of prices agriculture is likely to suffer more severely than other sections of the economy. The reasons for this lie in facts such as: farm products are subject to rigid costs and inelastic demands; they are sold on a world-wide competitive market, dependent upon conditions beyond the control of any individual country, let alone any group of farmers; farming is subject to the uncertainties of weather; the turn-over in agricultural production is slower than in almost any other enterprise. Fixed indebtedness of farmers in this country is heavy because Canada is still a relatively new country. All these factors tend to slow up many adjustments in agricultural production. The situation is made more difficult by the fact that for a time at least during periods of declining prices, farmers, instead of reducing production, increase their output in an attempt to meet obligations. Then, again, farmers cannot sell their business during bad times and leave, as in most cases the farm is not only a place of business but also a home.

What have been some of the experiences of farmers during and after the Napoleonic Wars and the First World War? A recent writer, after making a study of these two periods, lamented: "What a lesson unlearned," and then added his conviction that "Economic history repeats itself almost page for page." Thus, where it has been possible to determine the economic effects of wars, it has been found that in each case prices increased more than 100 per cent, and in each case returned to the level close to or below that prevailing before the war. Data are available to show that as farm prices rose, farmers invested more money in farm lands and equipment, and, in turn, the value of farm lands went up. Farmers, in their anxiety to expand, inflated the value of farms. Prices of goods farmers bought went up less rapidly, but they rose.

## Deflation and Agriculture

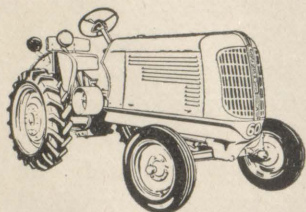
Short periods of inflation were followed by longer periods of deflation.<sup>(2)</sup> What is deflation? Again, in simple terms, it is a drop in price. It, also, may result from a change in the quantity of goods available relative to purchasing power. However, in this case, as contrasted with inflation, it could result from less dollars to spend and the same total of goods, or from more goods available for sale and the same amount of spending power, or from less

<sup>(2)</sup> In discussing the after effects of wartime inflations for a period of nearly 200 years, J. F. Booth, in a paper on Canadian Agriculture in the Post War Period, stated, "In each case there was a precipitous decline near the close of the war, or soon afterwards. This, in turn, was succeeded by a period of from 20 to 30 years—except in one instance when the next war came along too soon—of declining prices, business stagnation and widespread distress."

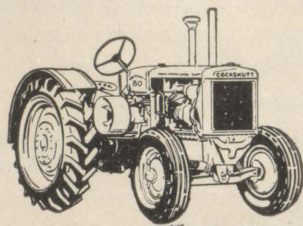
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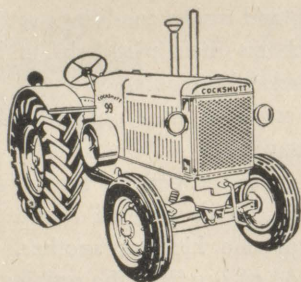
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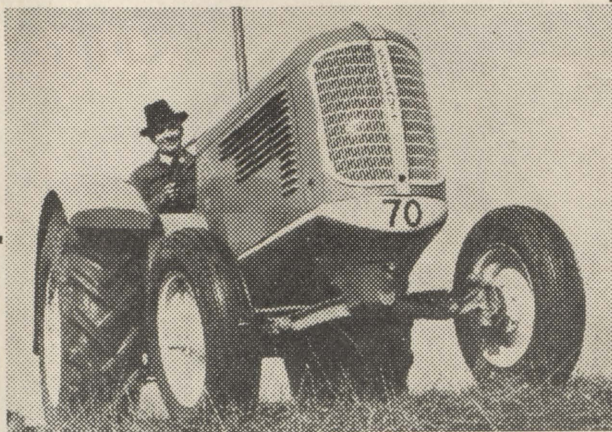
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"70" (Illustrated above). Gasoline or kerosene-distillate types. 6 cylinder power plant. It's a 2-3 plow tractor giving a maximum efficiency at a minimum operating and upkeep cost.

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**IMPORTANT** Sale of farm implements is still limited by Government rationing. If you can keep your present equipment in operation by prompt repairs and replacement by Genuine Cockshutt Parts, by all means do so. If, however, your need is urgent, make an application, through your Authorized Cockshutt Dealer, for a permit to buy. Use the services of your Authorized Cockshutt Dealer for either repairs or purchase of new machines, he is ready to serve you in every way possible.

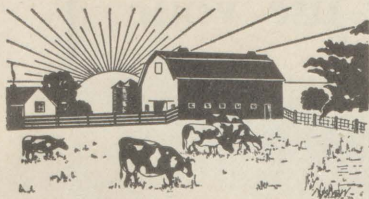
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## AGRICULTURE

*Articles on problems of the farm*

### Why Do We Plow?

by R. Summerby

It has been suggested recently that farmers plow because they "like to plow." While it is true that skilled plowmen take pride in turning a straight even furrow, and in putting up a beautiful ridge, in view of the great cost in time and labor, this does not appear to be a valid reason, when labor is as scarce and expensive as it has been in recent years.

Of all the tillage operations by which soil can be modified none can accomplish as much as plowing. It is for this reason the most important operation of soil management under most conditions in eastern Canada. The reason for plowing, in general it may be said, is to help put the soil into condition so that the seed can germinate, so that the plants can grow and produce a full sized crop of whatever is being grown. The differences in climate, in soils, in the crops which precede, and in the crops that are to be grown all have an important bearing on why we plow.

In areas of high rainfall there is apt to be much leaching of plant nutrients. This together with the cropping of land year after year results in less available fertility especially on soils that are light. Under these conditions it is necessary to stimulate the soil by manuring, fertilizing, and tillage, to liberate plant nutrients.

On the other hand in areas where the rainfall is light, there is less leaching, and a tendency toward a greater nutrient supply in the surface soil. Under these conditions there is less need for stimulation of the soil by plowing.

On heavy soils, particularly those rich in organic matter, there is little likelihood of a shortage of plant nutrients. A more important matter in this case is to improve the physical condition of the soil by turning it over, loosening it, exposing it to frost, and creating a crumblike structure.

Under different conditions plowing may serve quite different purposes. When for example a grass crop has to be broken up to be followed by another crop, an important objective is to destroy the sod. When plowing is properly done, the sod is completely cut and inverted so as to cover all the grass completely. This smothers the grass and leaves the soil in good condition to be worked up into a seed bed by other implements. If it is necessary that the sod be completely broken down, as for example

for roots, plowing must be done early and followed by repeated cultivation.

Plowing may also be used to destroy weeds. Where perennial weeds with creeping root stocks are present, summer plowing followed by appropriate cultivation is one of the most effective ways of destroying them. As far as annual and biennial weeds are concerned, plowing if well done should kill all living plants. In case weeds have ripened and have reseeded themselves, plowing may destroy some by covering them so deeply that they do not germinate or fail to get through the soil; others may be encouraged to germinate and start to grow to be killed later by frost. However, plowing may make conditions favorable for the germination and growth of weed seeds near the surface and so encourage weeds.

Another reason for plowing is that of helping to make conditions favorable for the liberation of plant nutrients. When crops, especially perennial crops, are grown, plant nutrients are taken from areas close to the roots; the soil is apt to become packed; air is excluded and a lifeless unproductive soil is the result. The process of plowing mixes up the soil, aerates it, and makes conditions satisfactory for soil organisms, which on their part help to liberate the nutrients that are needed by plants.

Following such crops as corn, grain, potatoes, etc., there is a sufficient amount of stubble or trash to interfere with the preparation of a seed bed for the following crop. While sometimes this can be covered adequately by the use of heavy discs of one kind or another, plowing is usually the best method of handling the problem in eastern Canada.

It must not be understood that the writer is urging that land be plowed every year, or even every second or third year. Indeed too frequent plowing with associated cultivation under many circumstances has no doubt caused a good deal of loss of fertility from the soil by erosion. A loose soil that has little fibre in it is apt to result in large losses by erosion. The purpose of this article is to emphasize the fact that plowing may perform quite different functions under different conditions, and to bring out the more important reasons for plowing.

The development of heavy implements, such as disc harrows, one way discs, etc., and power to draw them, has made it possible to do away with plowing in some cases, but in few cases do they accomplish all that plowing does. This fact emphasizes the point that when plowing is done it should be well done.



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Build your own terraces with an A-C TRACTOR MOLD-BOARD PLOW. Sizes 1 to 4 bottoms. Note "island" of unplowed sod left in the middle of this island-type terrace to prevent washing or break-through of run-off water.

15-FOOT SINGLE DISC HARROW angles by tractor power. Pull one pin and left gang automatically folds behind right for transport.

Organic matter in soil is consumed steadily by growing crops. Continuous heavy cropping during wartime burns this organic matter at an accelerated rate.

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The Allis-Chalmers Power Line of quick-hitch implements lays a foundation of sound engineering for this system of farming.

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Write for *FREE* Allis-Chalmers guidebook "You Have What it Takes To Contour And Terrace". Photographs and diagrams show operations of soil conservation, telling how each is done.

Heavy duty TANDEM DISC HARROWS slice through thick hybrid cornstalks, renovates pastures.

Direct attached TRACTOR DISC PLOW. Specially hardened, rugged discs, specially designed for stony land. Hydraulic lift. Sizes 1 to 3 discs.

Tractor-Mounted PICK-UP PLOW gets in tight corners, irregular fields close to fence. Hydraulic lift.

FIELD CULTIVATOR has duckfoot sweeps interchangeable with spring teeth. Leaves trashy fallow, digs quack, renovates alfalfa.

4-ROW VEGETABLE PLANTER has 100-inch tool bar, any standard row spacing. Smallest seeds to bush limas.

TWO-WAY PLOW laps all furrows uphill forming miniature terraces. Eliminates dead furrow.

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# Is Your Silo Ready for Filling?

by L. G. Heimpel

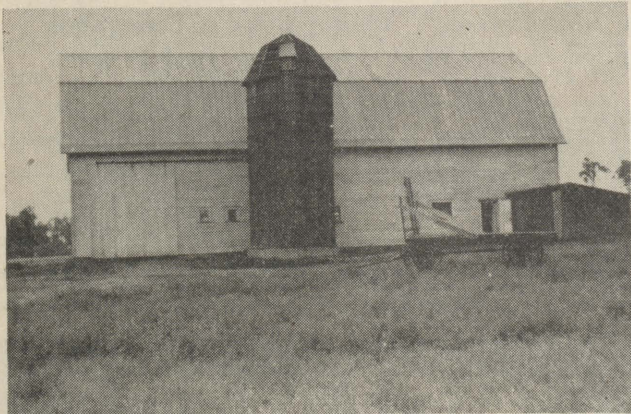
The wood stave silo with steel bands is the most common type of silo seen in many sections of Eastern Canada, but the condition of the majority of them is such that this type of silo is rapidly losing its popularity among farmers. The reason for this is because so many of them start to twist or lean within a few years after erection. The trouble with these silos is that they are not being given the necessary care during the period of the year when they are empty to keep them in good condition.

Unfortunately, most of these silos are made from staves that are not properly seasoned when they are put up. The first thing that happens is that the lumber shrinks considerably, usually before the silo is filled for the first time. Once the silo is filled with corn, the staves swell, and usually make a fairly tight silo, but the following spring they again dry out and the whole structure loosens up. Owners of such silos seem to fail to realize the importance of tightening the hoops to prevent this looseness, and the first high wind that comes along when the silo is empty either pushes it into a leaning position or starts it on a twist, from either of which positions it is extremely difficult to restore it to a true vertical. If such silos are filled in a leaning or twisted position the load inside them very rapidly makes matters worse.

Very frequently tightening of the nuts on the ends of the hoops is left so long that they are heavily rusted and it is very difficult to budge them. This job should not be attempted without first treating the nuts and threads with penetrating oil; then, when the job is completed, the threads should be covered with a heavy grease to prevent further rusting.

## Roof should not be spiked to staves

It is a good idea to have a roof on a silo, but too many such roofs are fastened to the tops of the staves without regard for the fact that when such fastening is indiscriminately done, it will be impossible to draw up the



A stave silo started on its way over. Next year it will be worse.

staves at the top of the silo without damaging them. Such silo roofs should be framed on a plank plate and anchorage should be made at equally spaced intervals around the silo in perhaps not more than 6 or 8 places, using angle brackets and bolts instead of nails for the fastenings. These brackets should be so arranged that it is possible to move them if necessary when the silo becomes slightly smaller in diameter, which it will when the staves shrink.

When such a silo has twisted out of true, it is often essential to remove the roof before it can be straightened, or the roof should at least be loosened sufficiently that it will not interfere with the truing operation. If chain blocks or strong block and tackle equipment is used, silos can be pulled back into a true vertical position when they are empty and the hoops are loose. After the silo has been restored to a vertical position, it will be necessary to brace it thoroughly with guy rods properly anchored or it will likely revert to its former twist or lean. It is a fact that once a silo has moved in a certain direction it will always have a tendency to do the trick again if given an opportunity.

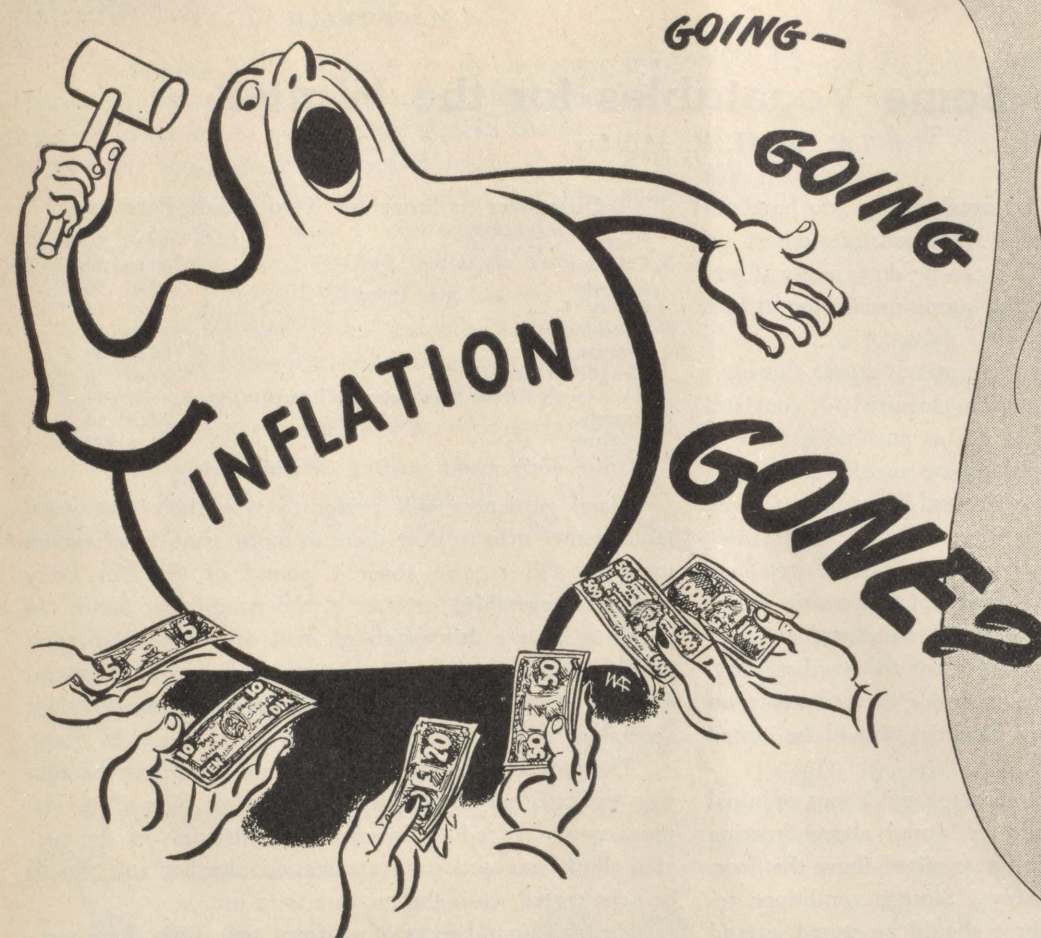
## Rebuilding Old Silos

Stave silos begin to decay first at the lower ends of the staves. If not allowed to go too far, such silos can be rebuilt without much loss of height if they are taken down, the lower ends of the staves cut off, then re-erected. It is not a big job to erect a stave silo, and this operation is usually very much worth while. When erecting a new silo or rebuilding one it is important, after the job is completed, to install guy rods designed to keep it from twisting or leaning. Such rods should be not less than 1/2 inch steel and should run around the silo in a diagonal manner on an angle of about 35 degrees with the vertical, with the lower end securely anchored to eye bolts set into the concrete foundation, while the upper end is similarly anchored to an eye bolt fastening, the flat end of which is bolted to at least two staves. To tighten the rods, a turn buckle should be installed within easy reach of the bottom. Two sets of such braces, one on each side of the silo, will do much to prevent the structure from going out of plumb, even though the staves suffer some drying out.

There are also available at the present time suitable tar coatings for the inside surfaces of wooden silos. These paints are not harmful to the silage and have a strong preservative effect on the lumber, preventing the acids and juices from the silage soaking into the wood. It is best to apply this treatment to any new silo being erected and it is worth while even if a silo has been in use for some years.

The plank stave silo is still a good, practical type of silo, but users can rest assured that its life will be extremely short unless it is properly braced immediately after erection and unless it is given the necessary maintenance throughout its life.





EVER walk into an auction and find yourself getting excited and wanting to bid . . . a victim of "auction fever"? Wartime conditions can breed "auction fever" if we let them. Everything is in short supply. Many more people are able to bid.

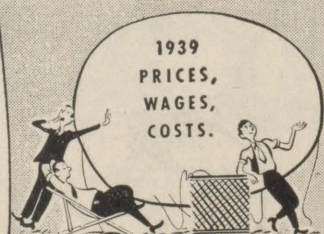
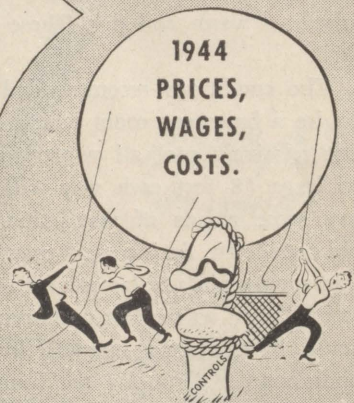
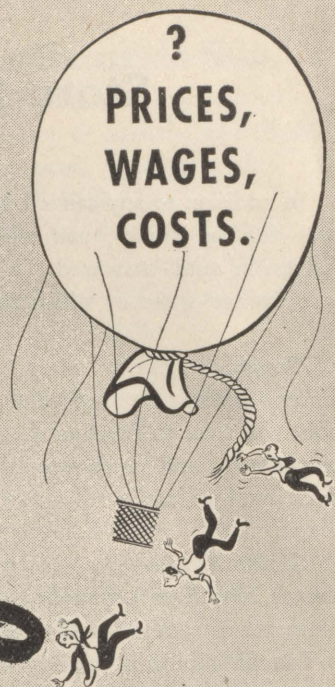
But . . . if prices are bid up . . . all our dollars will lose some of their value. Even necessities could get out of reach.

- ▶ What use is more money, if living costs go up still higher.
- ▶ What good are higher returns to business, if they are offset by higher costs.
- ▶ What does the farmer gain if higher farm prices lead to depression and low prices later.

We cannot continue a full war effort and prepare to meet the problems of the post-war period unless we maintain a stable and reasonable price level now.

**DON'T BID AGAINST YOURSELF - DIG IN AND HOLD!**

This is one of a series being issued by the Government of Canada to emphasize the importance of preventing further increases in the cost of living now and deflation later.





# Store Some Vegetables for the Winter

by H. R. Murray

In addition to any canned vegetables that you have put away for the winter, you will want to store others on shelves, in sand, or waxed. This can be done easily if you have storage space in which the conditions below can be met.

*Group 1. Beets, carrots, parsnips, salsify, turnips, winter radishes:* Storage conditions required — cool and moist. As close to freezing (32°F.) as possible is the best temperature, and these vegetables are usually packed in moist sand or moist sphagnum moss. They may also be waxed.

*Group 2. Cabbage, brussel sprouts, leeks, potatoes:* Storage conditions required — cool and moderately moist. Temperature conditions should be the same as for Group 1. Enough moisture should be present to avoid wilting, but not enough to allow free moisture to accumulate on the surface of the vegetables. Potatoes should be stored above 36°F. but below 45°F.

*Group 3. Onions, garlic:* Storage conditions required — cool and dry. These should be stored above freezing but below 40°F. Store them in boxes raised above the floor.

*Group 4. Squash, pumpkins.* Storage conditions required — warm and dry. These should be stored around 50°F.

The conditions recommended for groups 1, 2 and 3 require a basement room which can be cooled down and kept relatively cool all winter. The room should not be too large (8 feet each way will do nicely) and it must have some means of ventilation and cooling, using the cold outside air. Such a room may be built into a large basement room or in a cellar around a window, using temporary material such as ten-test or beaver-board. Also, this room should have a door opening into the main room. The conditions for Group 4 are found usually in a spare or store room on either the ground or one of the upper floors.

## Quantities to Store for Two Adult Persons

Beets	14 to 20 lbs.
Cabbage	40 to 50 "
Carrots	20 to 30 "
Celery	to 12 "
Cauliflower	to 10 "
Onions	16 to 20 "
Rhubarb (forced)*	to 8 "
Root crops (other than beets and carrots)	30 "
Squash	20 to 30 "
Potatoes	200 to 300 lbs.

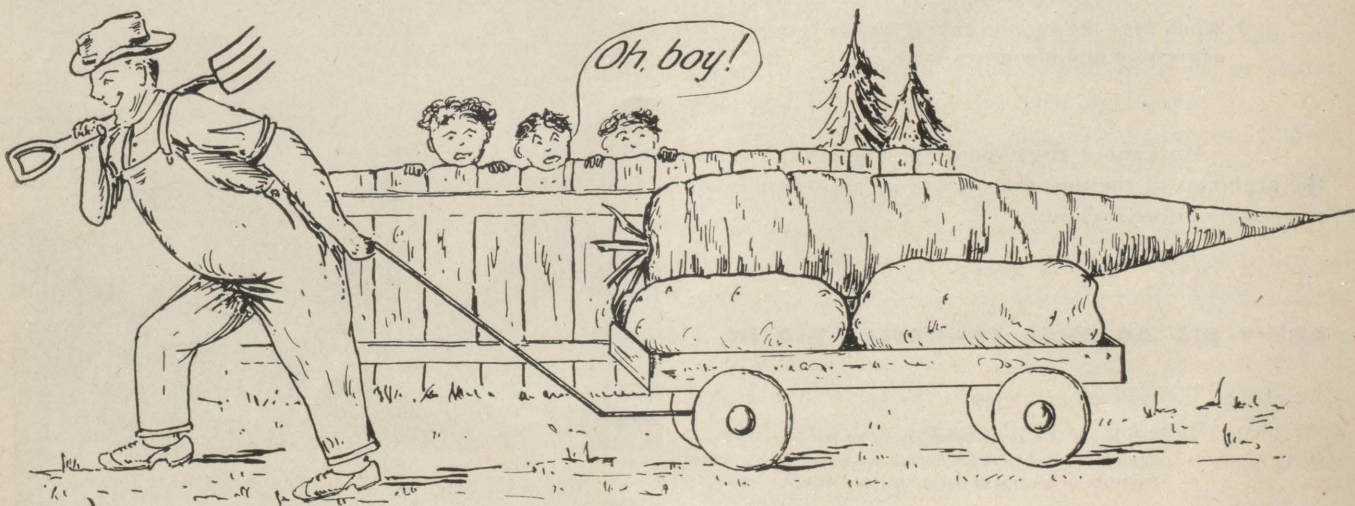
\*1 root every month starting December 1st.

Many gardeners will prefer to wax their root vegetables rather than to store them in moist sand or sphagnum moss. It will require about 1 pound of wax for every bushel of vegetables, or from 4 to 6 pounds per family. In order to have a fair depth of melted wax, the container used for dipping should be narrow and deep and several families should cooperate in waxing and so do their vegetables at the same time.

The most convenient mixture to use is ordinary paraffin wax to which has been added 2 per cent of pine resin. The pine resin is added to decrease the brittleness of the paraffin. Both wax and resin are melted together and should be kept stirred while the mixture is in use.

Use only sound roots of uniform size. Trim them carefully but not too much. In the case of turnips cut the top flush with the root and remove all large side roots. Beets should have the side roots cut from the larger tap root. Parsnips and salsify should be trimmed back to where the root is fairly large.

All the root vegetables should be washed thoroughly before they are waxed. Avoid damage to the surface. Drying should follow washing immediately and must be thorough. This is a very important part of the process because a wet surface will form a blister under the wax and then the wax will drop off this spot when the root is handled. This blister may remain unnoticed for some time.





It takes from 12 to 24 hours to dry the roots, even when they are left in a comparatively warm room. The wax and resin should be melted in a metal container. The temperature should be maintained at from 250 to 260°F. It will be necessary to use a high temperature fat, candy or dairy thermometer. Make a wire basket which will fit loosely inside the metal heating container. Immerse the basket until it is heated through, remove and fill with roots. Immerse for from 2 to 3 seconds, withdraw, allow it to drain about 4 seconds, shake, then dump the roots on an inclining smooth board, four to five feet long, and make the roots roll into a bushel basket, with a drop of not more than a foot. This roll allows the wax to cool without sticking to anything. Store in storage. If the wax is too cool, the layer will be too thick and if it is too hot it will injure the vegetables.

Chinese used to sell eggs "by the yard", each egg wrapped in straw and bound, the whole making a straw stick, resembling sausage in a way. Now a tire company plans to ship eggs in pliofilm, à la sausage style.

It's the chicken-hearted husband who is generally hen-pecked.

## Good Prices at Burnside Sale

The annual Burnside sale was held this year as usual at Howick on August 5th, when 49 animals, half of Burnside breeding and half consigned, were sold for a total of \$21,430.00 or an average of \$437.35.

Highest animal in the sale was Burnside Treasure, sold to Col. Phillips of Oriole, Ont. for \$2000.00. The second highest was Burnside Field Marshal which went to Mrs. T. C. Stewart of Arundel, Que. for \$900.00.

Bull calves averaged \$617.00; cows over four years, \$670.83; heifers, first and second calvers, \$377.50; bred heifers, \$376.66.

For some time before the sale the Howick-Huntingdon Ayrshire Club had been selling tickets for a raffle on a calf donated to the club by Burnside Farms. Proceeds of the ticket sales were turned over to the Red Cross. The holder of the winning ticket, L. McKay of Wexford, Ont. directed that the calf be re-sold with half the proceeds to go to the Red Cross; with this added to the ticket money, a total of \$966.00 was turned over to the Howick Branch of the Red Cross Society.

Douglas Ness was as usual in charge of the sale which was conducted, again as usual, by that popular auctioneer, L. E. Franklin.

# WAR MILK!

The demands of war upon milk will be heavier than ever this coming year . . . millions of pounds will be required. Every cow must do her best — and you can't get proper production without proper feeding. That's where "Miracle" Dairy Feeds step into the picture. These feeds contain the necessary and vital elements for high and quality milk production . . . at lower feed cost! For maximum flow from every cow — use "Miracle" Dairy Feeds!

*If it's Ogilvie  
it's good!*

We regret the shortage of supply which may occur at times owing to conditions over which we have no control.



## "MIRACLE"

DAIRY FEEDS

THE OGILVIE FLOUR MILLS COMPANY LIMITED



# What is Good Hay?

by E. W. Crampton

Feeders talk so glibly about good hay and poor hay that one often wonders just how these two kinds of roughage differ — and perhaps also just what constitutes the standard of excellence for the "good" product. One of the confusing things in this sort of grading is that "good" and "poor" are relative terms and are often used to compare two samples without reference to the excellence of either in respect to feeding worth. Thus two lots of hay may both be of low feeding value but one be referred to as good as compared to the other.

The principle object of this discussion is to summarize the chief characteristics of hay on which its nutritional value actually depends.

## Maturity at Cutting Especially Important

First and by all odds the most important factor in hay quality is *stage of maturity of the plant when cut*. It cannot be too strongly emphasized that, regardless of species of plant, top quality hay can be made only from a crop cut well before maturity.

The reason that stage of maturity is such an important factor in determining hay quality is that it determines the proportion of leaf to stem present. The stems of forage plants are invariably of low feeding value. This is exemplified in the extreme in the cereal grains. Every feeder knows that straw is a low value feed. It consists almost entirely of the plant stems. While still leafy, however, the small grains can be made into good hay. Once the stem has formed, no methods of curing will make this part of a plant a valuable food.

The rapidity with which the stem in hay increases with maturity is much greater than often appreciated, so that a delay of only a few days in cutting may actually mean a large loss in feeding quality of the hay eventually made. Some indication of the proportions of leaf and stem in red clover at different stages of maturity is given in the figures in the accompanying table. The data are from cuttings made at Macdonald College of a typical area of red clover raised for digestion trials.

It is interesting to note that in top grade alfalfa hay there is about 55% leaf in the material as cut. In clover the leaf will not be quite as high — probably about 40% including the fine leaf stem. This means that the crop must

be cut at the pre-bloom stage for the top quality of hay — in the above table this would be during the first week in June. At this time most if not all the leaves which will ever be present are formed and developed. The heads have also been formed. Growth from this time on is largely in length of main stem and in head. The head once colored is not a valuable part of the plant — in fact it is one of the parts refused when animals have a choice of leaf, stem and head.

It is quite true that early cutting means lower tonnage per acre, unless a crop from which two cuts can be made is involved, such as alfalfa or clover. But increase in tonnage will not compensate for loss in food value, especially since some of the nutrients lost are not replaceable through meal mixtures.

It is also true that the optimum time of cutting for common hay crops of eastern Canada frequently comes during poor curing weather. A moment's thought will show how inevitable this is, for it is cool, wet weather that makes the crop of high feeding value. Dry, hot weather leads to a rapid maturing of all forage crops. This obviously means that dependence on sun drying may prevent in some years the saving of high quality hay. Our climate is one in which it may pay good dividends to be prepared when necessary to use other methods of saving forage crops than sun curing. Uncertain sun curing weather for high grade hay is primarily the reason behind the development of the various barn hay curing schemes, the tripod method, and of course the whole plan of grass silage making. We here have good curing weather just often enough to lead the farmer to "take a chance" on his hay. The result all too often is that he gets caught with wet conditions and even the chance of a good quality hay is gone.

## Kind of Plant — Legume vs. Non-legume

A second factor of importance determining hay quality is the crop itself. Legumes can be made into hay of higher feeding value than grain plants or non-legume grasses. The reason again comes back to leaves vs. stems. The young tender leaves of most if not all common plants used for forage for herbivorous animals are of high feeding value. But legumes have more leaves per pound of dry plant than do grasses. At the stage of maturity necessary for the best

Proportions by weight of leaves and stems in red clover hay cut at different stages of maturity

Date of cutting	Stage of maturity	% leaves	% fine leaf stems	% main stems
May 26	Pre-bud stage — no heads yet formed	46	29	25
June 1	Budding — heads just forming	34	17	49
June 12	Early bloom — just a tinge of color over the field	24	10	65
June 22	Full bloom — flowers fully opened in most of the plants	22	8	70
July 10	Late bloom — 3/4 of heads brown	18	7	75



possible hay the leaf percentage for timothy, clover, and alfalfa are about as follows:

<i>Plant</i>	<i>Stage of maturity for cutting</i>	<i>% leaf and leaf cutting</i>
Timothy	Early bloom	30
Red Clover	Headed but not colored	40
Alfalfa	Initial bloom	55

It is very doubtful whether, nutritionally, there is any significant difference between legume or non-legume leaves for herbivorous animals.

### Mechanical Losses in Curing

A third matter is that of the efficiency of the curing. In hay making there are often large losses so that the feeding value of the original material is greatly reduced by the time it is actually fed out. On the average it is usually considered that with alfalfa, between cutting and the time the hay is actually fed, there is a loss of 30% of the leaves and 10% of the fine stems. It is probable that similar losses occur with clover, but less leaf loss with grasses, perhaps 25%. Using these loss figures, and the leaf content of the crop when cut, one can figure roughly the make-up of average hay as fed.

### Effect of mechanical damage in handling on % leaves in hay

<i>Kind of hay</i>	<i>Maturity</i>	<i>% leaves as cut</i>	<i>% leaves in hay as fed</i>
Timothy	Ideal- Pre-bloom	30	26
Clover		40	34
Alfalfa		55	48
Timothy	Late Bloom	15	12
Clover		25	20
Alfalfa		35	29

The figures for leaves in the hay as fed are on the high side for the mature cut crops because as the crop matures the losses from handling increase due to the greater brittleness of the fine parts.



Two methods of curing hay without depending on the weather. Left: curing on tripods. Right: An installation for drying in the mow. Through these channels a propellor-type fan forces air into the hay, curing it in a very short time with little or no loss in feeding value.

### Leaching

A fourth factor affecting hay quality is the matter of leaching by rain. Early experiments indicated that at least 30% of the phosphorus and 20% of the protein (nitrogen) may be washed out of dried plants by rain. More recent studies have shown that as much as 67% of the minerals, 35% of the carbohydrates and 18% of the protein may be lost by rain during hay curing. The remaining material then is not only less in total weight, but it consists largely of the woody parts (crude fibre) which were not soluble in water. (Most of the nutrients lost are from the leaves).

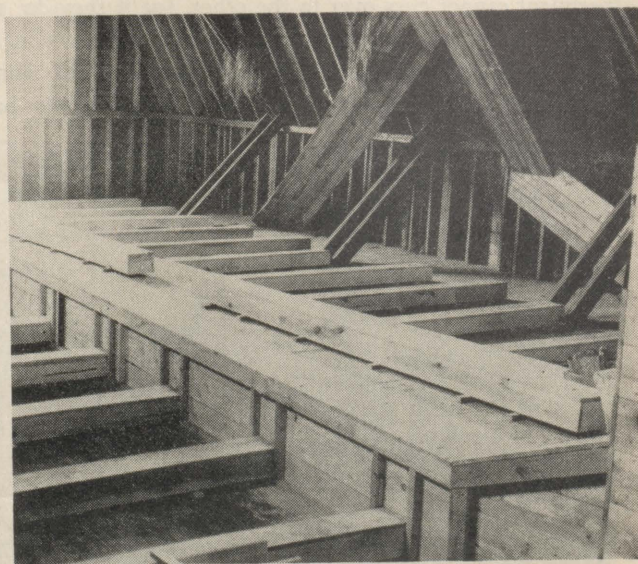
### Carotene Losses are often High

Nothing has been said in the above discussion about losses in vitamins. For all practical purposes this can be confined to carotene, the mother substance of Vitamin A. In all young growing plant leaves there is a high carotene content. As the plant matures, the carotene value declines somewhat, but immediately it is cut for hay the rate of carotene loss increases sharply. Alfalfa left in the swath and windrow from one morning to the next afternoon for usual sun curing may be expected to lose up to two-thirds of its carotene. Free circulation of air hastens carotene loss.

It seems unlikely that on the farm the losses of carotene can be much reduced over those which are unavoidable with ideal drying weather or which will occur from hay cured on tripods or under caps. However, if the crop is cut at the stage of maturity to give hay of the best quality in other respects, it will, in spite of the seemingly unavoidable loss of carotene by aeration during curing, have enough carotene to meet the needs of animals to which it is fed. Delay in cutting results in hay too low in Vitamin A potency to keep cattle out of nutritional difficulties.

For example, two samples of grass hay were examined and found to contain per pound, in round numbers:—

(Continued on page 22)





## Preparing Bees for the Winter

by C. B. Gooderham

Colonies strong in young bees are essential for safe wintering. The more bees there are in the colony the better its chances of surviving the winter and building up into a profitable producer the following season.

Brood rearing usually ends during the latter part of September or early in October, depending largely upon weather conditions and food supply. Late swarms or new colonies made up during latter part of the summer may not build up to proper strength before brood rearing stops in the fall, and it is not wise to attempt to winter them because they will either die or become too weak for the highest production the following season.

All colonies that have too few bees to cover at least six standard combs when the bees are ready to form their winter cluster should be united to other colonies of medium strength as it is cheaper to winter a few strong colonies than several weak ones. If the colonies to be united are standing more than three or four feet apart move them closer to one another by about four feet each day until they are practically side by side. Then remove the covers from the stronger colony, spread a single sheet of newspaper over it, then lift the other colony from its floor board and stand it on top of the newspaper. The bees will gnaw their way through the paper and unite peacefully. If the beekeeper has a preference for one of the queens in the colonies to be united he may kill the poorer one, but if there is no such preference he may leave the queens to settle the question themselves.

Another method of uniting weak colonies for the winter is to bring two of them together in one hive, but with a solid division board between them. In this way a surplus of queens will be wintered over for emergency use the following spring. The main point in wintering two colonies in one hive is to see that the bees of one compartment cannot pass over to the other, for if they do, one of the queens will be killed.

Bee colonies require from 40 to 50 pounds of wholesome stores for successful wintering. Experiments have

shown that honey gathered from fall flowers, such as goldenrod and wild asters, is unsuitable for winter stores. It often produces dysentery if left with the bees, and the beekeeper should either provide combs of clover honey or use a reliable substitute.

The best honey substitute is sugar syrup, made by dissolving two parts of white granulated sugar in one part of boiling water, either by weight or volume. Sugar syrup may be used to supply all or part of the colony requirements. Supplementary natural stores in the brood chamber with sugar syrup has given excellent results.

To ascertain the quantity of sugar syrup required by each colony, the colonies are weighed during late September or early in October (without the hive cover) and the weight subtracted from 75 pounds for a colony of medium strength or 80 pounds for a strong one. The difference is the number of pounds of sugar to be made into sugar syrup for the colony. One pound of sugar is equal to one pound of honey for stores, but one pound of sugar syrup is not equal to one pound of honey. Eight or ten pound honey pails make excellent feeders, but any tins of similar size will serve the purpose. The covers are perforated with about two dozen small holes made by a bee frame nail.

Feeding should be done in the late afternoon or early evening to prevent robbing, and the syrup should be slightly warm at time of feeding. The feeders are placed over the colonies in an inverted position and replenished when empty. It is important that feeding be done as rapidly as possible and completed by October 15.

### Wintering

If the bees are to be wintered indoors the cellar should be fairly dry, dark at all times, well ventilated, well insulated against outside temperatures and maintained at an even temperature of about 48°F. The bees should be brought in as soon as possible after the last good cleansing flight, usually about the first week of November. If guards are placed over the hive entrances as a protection against mice, they should fit firmly so that the mice cannot move them.

For wintering outside, the bees may be placed in single, double or four colony cases. The four colony case is the most economical in preserving heat and in construction, for each colony is protected on two sides by other colonies. For packing material, planer shavings, forest leaves, chaff and moss can be used. There should be from three to six inches of packing on the bottom and on all four sides, with a cushion of six to eight inches thick on top. The colonies should be placed in the cases, with all the packing finished except on top before the bees are fed. The reason for this is that there should be no disturbance of the bees after they have been fed. The latter part of September is a good time to place the bees in the cases.



The bees will soon move into winter quarters.





## DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

*Activities, Plans and Policies of the Quebec*

*Department of Agriculture*

### The Agricultural Merit Gold Medallist

Mr. Philippe Laberge whose farm is at La Malbaie in Charlevoix county, is the winner of the 1944 Gold Medal in the Agricultural Merit competition. His farm scored a total of 912.5 points in the judging, which earns him the medal and the title of Commander of the Order of Agricultural Merit.

Ninety contestants were entered in the competition this year, of whom ten were competing for the gold medal; thirty-eight won the silver medal, and thirty-eight the bronze medal. Three obtained a diploma of merit and one dropped out of the contest.

Second place in the contest was taken by Mr. Roger Boily, St. Prime, Roberval County with 909.5 points and Thomas Louis Bolduc, Normandin, came third with 900.5 points. In the silver medal division Isidore Gauthier of Riviere du Moulin, Chicoutimi County, placed first with 909.5 points.

The medals and diplomas were presented to the winners by the Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Laurent Barre, at an impressive ceremony during the Quebec Fair on Wednesday, September 6th which was attended by the contestants, their families, and officials of the Department of Agriculture and of the church.

### Junior Clubs in the Movies

Junior Club work is the subject of a Film Board production which you should be seeing soon. The film is being made by the National Film Board in collaboration with A. E. MacLaurin, in charge of Junior Club work for the Dominion. The picture is planned so as to depict the activities of a typical calf club member as he looks after his calf from birth to maturity throughout the season.

The chief character is a young calf club member whose home farm was selected, after much search, as being typical of a good dairy farm. At intervals throughout the summer a camera crew has gone out to the farm and has photographed the young farmer as he goes about the routine of

carrying for his calf. His operations form the theme around which the picture is built, but interesting shots of calf club activities, taken in all provinces of the Dominion through the co-operation of the provincial field men, will be added to give a clearer idea of the work being done by these young Canadian boys, and the valuable contribution to Canadian agriculture which those in charge of the work with junior farmers are making.

Some of the scenes for the picture were shot during the Sherbrooke Fair and the completed film should be on the Film Board circuit this winter.

This portrayal of the many phases of junior club work should appeal to agriculturists, educationalists and, in fact, to everyone interested in the future of Canadian youth.

### Fat Stock Show Next Month

The Quebec Fat Stock Show and Sale is scheduled for October 18, 19 and 20 at Sherbrooke. Judging will be done on the 19th and the sale will start promptly at 1.30 p.m. the following day. All livestock must be at the fair grounds by noon on the 18th and will be weighed on arrival. All cattle to be shown must have been in the Province of Quebec since July 1st and all lambs by September 1st.

The quality of beef cattle being raised in this province is continually on the up-grade, and all indications are that there will be some pretty fine stock to be seen at this show this year.



The National Film Board camera crew in action: a young judge is giving his reasons for his placings.



## The Sherbrooke Fair

The Sherbrooke Fair opened its gates this year for the first time since 1940 and on all days, from the opening on August 26th to the closing on September 2nd the grounds were jammed with spectators who took advantage of the consistently fine weather to visit the midway and to sit in the grandstand to see the excellent programme of harness racing and to watch the vaudeville offered on the open-air stage. A few spectators also found time to visit the Arena to watch the cattle judging and there was a steady procession through the industrial building, the poultry building and the buildings housing the exhibits of agricultural products, handicrafts, etc.

In front of the grandstand on the various days, between the vaudeville acts, the races, and the cattle parades, bands from the Army, the Navy and the Air Force were in attendance to provide martial music, and to lead the parade of cattle which was a popular feature on two days of the Fair. On Wednesday afternoon a squadron of eleven Navy planes from the training centre at Brunswick, Maine, appeared over the fair grounds and gave an exhibition of precision flying, aerial combat, dive bombing and ground strafing.

While spectator attendance was all that could be desired, the agricultural exhibits were by no means large. Various factors combined to account for this: labour is scarce, transportation is difficult, and farm work was at the stage where a prolonged absence from home was simply not possible for many farmers. Only a very small portion of the space available for the display of field and horticultural crops was filled and there were many empty stalls in the livestock barns. What stock there was, however, was of good quality considering the weather conditions which we have had to put up with this summer.

Beef cattle breeding classes, a new feature for the Sherbrooke Exhibition, brought out some nice animals: there were 9 herds of Shorthorns, 3 of Herefords and 1 of Aberdeen Angus. Dairy cattle were represented by 4 herds of Ayrshires, 4 of Jerseys, 2 each of Holsteins and Can-

adians. There was a good showing of heavy horses and sheep and swine of good quality were out in fair numbers.

### Results of Judging

Holsteins were shown by M. B. Corey and Son, Hatley and Jack L. Tarte, Sherbrooke, and the former was the heavy winner, though J. L. Tarte had reserve senior and junior champion male. Cory took all but one of the other classes.

Eugene Marcoux, Coaticook, and O. A. Fowler, Kingsbury, showed Canadians and most of the top animals were Marcoux's, though Fowler had the senior and grand champion female. Miss E. B. Speyer, Massawippi, made a sweep with Jerseys, in competition with three other herds, winning most of the classes and all the championships and reserve championships except three: reserve grand champion and reserve senior champion male, which went to R. H. McElroy, Dunham, and junior champion male, which went to A. A. Carson, Richmond.

### Beef Cattle

In the beef cattle classes Shorthorns predominated, nine herds being on display. Mrs. T. C. Stuart, Arundel, showed the senior and grand champion male, junior and grand champion female. C. E. Sharman, Canterbury, had the junior champion male and placed second in the other championship classes. The J. A. Woodward Estate, Lennoxville, had the senior champion female and W. Martin, Bury, had reserve senior female. Mrs. Stuart won the get-of-sire class, and Sharman took the other group classes.

In Herefords, C. D. French, Cookshire, had all the champions except one, junior male, which went to B. D. Lyon, Sherbrooke. Howard Murray was the only exhibitor out with Aberdeen Angus.

### Sheep and Swine

In Leicesters, Frank Stalker, Kingsbury, was the only exhibitor. In the other breeds, the winning exhibitor topped every class but one in each case: Slack Bros., Waterloo, with Shropshires and Cheviots, H. V. Burns, Cookshire, with Hampshires, F. G. Bennett, Bury, with Oxfords and Howard Murray, Waterloo, with Southdowns.

John Nichol and Son, Lennoxville, and O. A. Fowler, Kingsbury, divided the honours fairly evenly in the bacon hog classes: Nichol swept the board with Yorkshires as did Fowler with Tamworths.

### Horses

The show of heavy horses was particularly good, and the Belgians from the Experimental Farm at Lennoxville in particular brought many favourable comments. In Belgians E. Proteau, St. Sebastian, showed the champion stallion and Hugh McClary, North Hatley, the champion mare. Get of sire and progeny of dam also went to Proteau. John D. Stalker, Kingsbury, had the champion Clyde stallion and M. W. McCourt, Windsor Mills, the champion mare. M. B. Corey showed the champion Percheron stallion and G. E. Gevry, Waterloo, took all the Canadian tops.



C. D. French's champion Herefords.

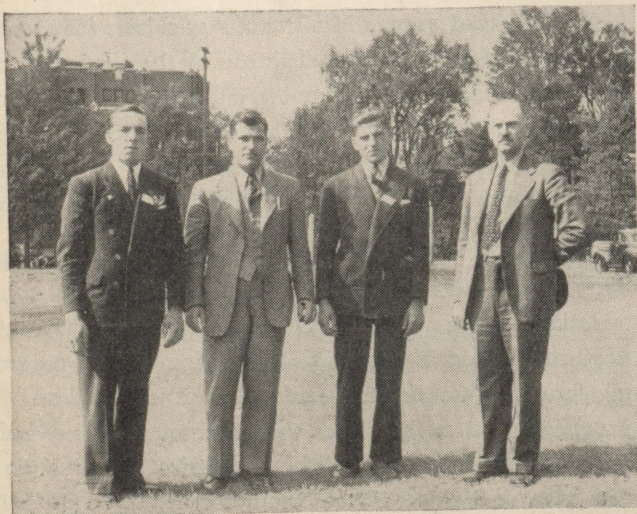


## Boys' and Girls' Club Work Featured

The Provincial Exhibition of the Junior Live Stock Clubs, and the Provincial Judging Contests were both held during the Sherbrooke Fair. Sixty-five club members were exhibiting calves: 23 with Ayrshires, 17 with Holsteins, 5 with Jerseys and 20 with Shorthorns. Owners of the winning calves in the various classes were as follows:

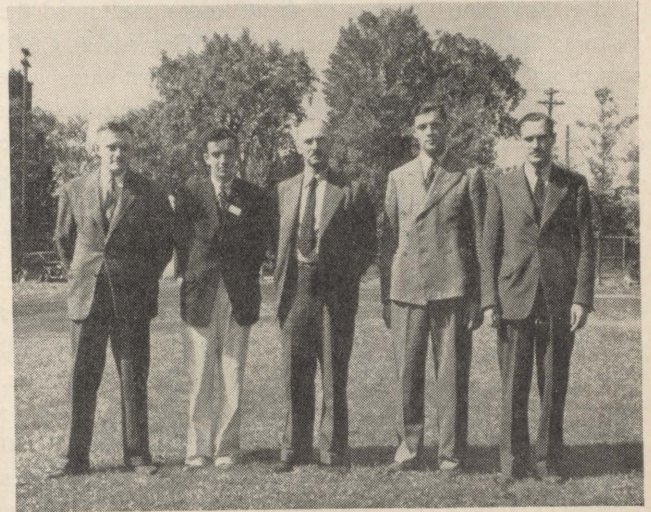
Ayrshires:	purebred.....	Marc Robillard
	grade.....	T. Thibault
Holsteins:	purebred.....	Y. Croteau
	grade.....	R. Guertin
Jerseys:	.....	M. Roy
Shorthorns:	heifers.....	L. Gendron
	steers.....	G. Harrison

During the summer judging contests had been held in each of the 10 districts in the province and the winning teams from each district came to Sherbrooke to participate in the provincial judging contest: all contestants were between the ages of 16 and 21. There were 66 entrants: 62 boys and 4 girls. Each team consisted of two members and there were 18 teams judging dairy cattle, 7 judging sheep and 8 judging hogs. In the cattle judging contest the team from Kingscroft, Paul Emile Houle and Remi Roy, won with a total of 1038 points. Murray Templeton and Donald McKell of Howick placed second with 961, Donald McCaig and Everett McCartney of Ormstown were sixth and D. McKechnie and Bill Horner of Shawville were in eighth place. Judging sheep, Fernand Ponton and Emile Pepin of Valcourt, Shefford, came first and Jean Claude Beaudoin and Herve Rousseau of St. Adrien, Megantic, led the hog judging teams. The winning dairy cattle and hog teams will represent Quebec in the Inter-provincial contest which will be held in Toronto in November.



The winning hog-judging team with G. Labissoniere and J. P. Fleury.

These contests are under the direction of Mr. J. P. Fleury, Supervising Fieldman for the Province of Quebec, who is ably assisted in all phases of the work by the provincial agronomes and the staff of the Department of Agriculture. Prize money is donated by the Dominion and Provincial Departments of Agriculture, by the various breed associations, and by public-spirited business firms. The Sherbrooke Fair Board also makes a substantial grant.



The winning dairy judging team photographed with D. J. MacMillan, agronome, J. P. Fleury and G. Marcoux.

## Government Assistance in Farm Building Programmes

The Field Husbandry Branch, through its Rural Construction Division, gave construction help to no less than 28,302 Quebec farmers during 1943, in erecting new buildings or renovating old ones. The staff of experts prepares plans and estimates for all types of farm buildings, and will also prepare special plans on request for remodelling and repairs. The service is much appreciated, judging by the number of requests for information received last year. Despite the scarcity of certain materials, farm buildings have been improved and kept up, particularly those buildings for hogs and poultry.

Last year the Division sent out 40 residence plans, 350 for combined barn-stables, 4000 for poultry houses, 3000 for piggeries, 200 for silos, 1000 for root cellars, 1200 for ventilating systems and 4000 for maple sugar camps.

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## Support the Victory Loan Next Month

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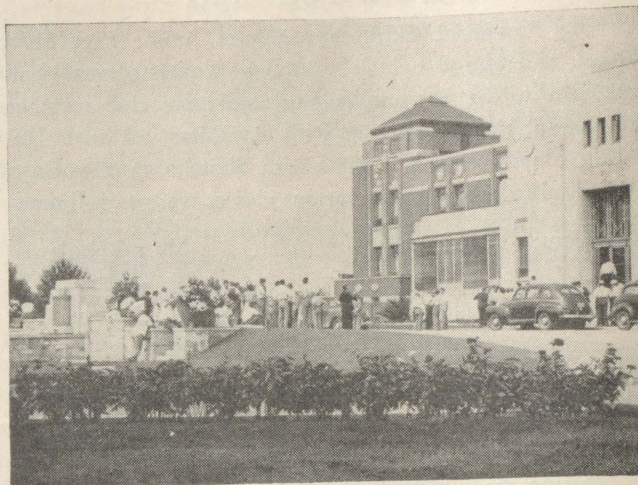
## Pomologists Warned of Surplus

The Quebec Pomological Society always seems to hit it right when they arrange a summer meeting. This year their annual summer meeting was held at the Montreal Botanical Gardens, probably the coolest spot the committee in charge could have picked on such a hot day as August 16th turned out to be.

Dr. Rousseau, Director of the Gardens, welcomed the visitors; Stephen Vincent described the Gardens and told something of their purpose; the Markets Committee gave its report and Dr. Anton Burrell showed some color films of the speed sprayer in action. For the rest of the time the meeting was a purely social one, with the entire afternoon devoted to a tour of the Gardens which, however, would take two or three days to be properly appreciated.

According to the report of the Markets Committee, Messrs. Lucien Fontaine and Roswell Thomson, a surplus of 2,800,000 bushels of apples is in prospect for this fall, with a surplus in the United States of 12,000,000 bushels. The total Canadian crop is estimated at 15,800,000 bushels: of this 4,000,000 bushels may be processed, 8,000,000 bushels eaten fresh, and 1,000,000 exported. This leaves 2,800,000 bushels to be disposed of, but the United States, in spite of its own huge surplus, has agreed to take 1,600,000 bushels of the 1944 crop, leaving a net surplus in Canada of 1,200,000 bushels.

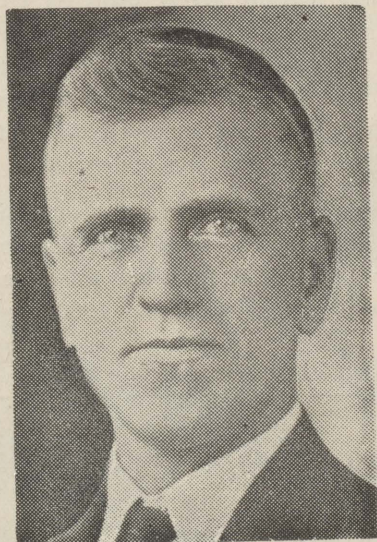
Neither the apple committee nor the Ottawa officials believe that apples will sell at the ceiling prices this year and the B.C. box pack will not be over the price set for Quebec in Zone 1. However, the extreme heat and lack of moisture which we have had this summer may reduce the crop and help hold prices steady.



The pomologists gather at the Botanical Gardens.

Dr. Burrell's movies of the speed sprayer in action were most interesting, once the operator got his machine adjusted so that the pictures could be seen on the screen. The speed sprayer operates on very low pressure, something like 40 pounds, and depends on the blast from an airplane-type propellor to drive the spray into the tree. The machine apparently does a good job, but on account of its size and cost, its use would seem to be restricted to the larger orchards planted on relatively level ground. Some other pictures of multiple spray booms mounted on a beam allowing one man to operate a number of sets of nozzles at once were also shown and enjoyed.

The President of the Society, Mr. Emilien Faille, presided at the meeting which was attended by at least 250 members and their families.



**Mr. Laurent Barre,**  
Minister of Agriculture for the Province of Quebec.

## Taggart Heads Farm Price Board

J. C. Taggart, former Minister of Agriculture for Saskatchewan, has been appointed chairman of the newly created Farm Price Board. Other temporary members for the time being are A. M. Shaw, Chairman of the Agricultural Supplies Board and Dr. J. F. Booth, Head of the Economics Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture.

The Board will have power to buy and sell farm products should prices fall below the level considered equitable in post-war years, paying a fixed price and disposing of them at a loss if necessary. In addition to thus protecting farmers from disastrous price drops, the new board is expected to act on behalf of the government in any bulk sales of food products to other countries after the war. This type of business is now handled by various boards in the Department of Agriculture, of which the Meat Board is one example.



## Entry Day at Richmond Fair

"Boy, what a storm!" was the most frequently heard expression at Richmond on August 17th. Taking precedence over the usual gossip about who was showing and the quality of the entries, were descriptions of damage done by a freak storm of wind, rain and lightning which swept the district the day before.

Predominating was the story of Benoit's barn at Gallup Hill. Just at milking time, with several men at work in the stable, one section of the 180-foot structure collapsed from the high wind pressure, pinning 20-odd Jerseys to the floor. Miraculously the men escaped death, and proceeded to rescue most of the herd by dragging them through a two and a half foot opening. In all, only three animals were lost out of thirty.

In Kingsbury neighbourhood, hundreds of trees were blown down, with much damage to sugar orchards and old buildings. Throughout the area, many barns were struck by the fierce lightning, several burning with loss of crops and animals.

Few evidences of the storm were visible at the Fair, however, with entries at an enthusiastic level as usual. In the cattle section, Jerseys predominated, with six herds on show. One was from Richmond, that of W. R. Healy; two from Trenholm, A. A. Carson & Son, and N. G. Patrick; H. H. Fowler, from Kingsbury; two from Danville, Edgar Smith and Chas. Horan.

There were more Ayrshires this year than last, exhibitors being S. A. Doyle, Ulverton; A. B. Lyster, South Durham; F. Frost, of Danville, and Mrs. W. J. Fowler, of Richmond. Holsteins were shown by Walter Coles, Richmond; the Wales Home, Richmond; Hon. Jacob Nicol, Danville. One herd of French Canadiens, including last year's Quebec Grand Champion bull, was shown by O. A. Fowler. In the host of dairy herds for which this district is famous, Shorthorns were represented by only a few animals, though first-class specimens.

Comment of one of the Directors: "The cattle are about the same in number but in even better shape than previous years. Most of the dairy herds are going on to the Sherbrooke and Quebec Fairs."

Swine and sheep entries were small but very good. The Poultry Building was well-filled, with some outstanding specimens of the various breeds.

Among the horses, Clydes predominated, with five exhibitors: John Stalker, Kingsbury; Ed. Smith, Danville; M. McCourt, of Windsor Mills; and Austin and W. H. Duffy, of South Durham. Three breeders of Belgians showed: C. Proulx and Georges Boucher, of South Durham; and M. Maurice, of Ste. Claude. There were some entries in the other classes, with Dow's supplying several of their "Blacks" for the Percherons.

Over in the Main Building, an agreeable blend of fruit, flowers, vegetables, honey and maple syrup met the eye. Richmond goes in for artistic arrangements of vegetables, with very pleasing results. All classes here were well-entered. The Ladies' Department was strong on the sewing, embroidery, knitting and children's work side, but there was some falling-off over previous years in the baking, pickling and canning entries. The bread, however, was especially good.

In fact, all was quite normal except the reaction of the crowd to the weather. Instead of having spirits lowered by an occasional shower, people rushed out to welcome the few drops which fell, the enthusiasm being due to the rainless, 90-in-the-shade weather of the previous two weeks.

## Poultry Day at St. Hyacinthe

Some two hundred poultry raisers of the district met in the St. Hyacinthe Arena to study problems of their industry under the leadership of Domina Fortin, the regional agronomist.

Talks were given by C. E. Benoit, Chief of the Poultry Division in the Provincial Department of Agriculture, by N. Henault of the Federal Poultry Service and by Bernard Chagnon of Victoriaville. Dr. Lemire, Head Pathologist took advantage of the fact that many breeders had brought along diseased hens to explain preventive methods and cures which could be used in each particular case.

A plucking machine, invented and built by a local poultryman, Jules Marchessault, was demonstrated and aroused much interest, with a number of breeders expressing their intention of getting one of the machines.

The organizer of the field day, G. C. Vincent, deserves congratulations for the way in which he organized and directed the day's activities.



Contestants in the boys' and girls' events at the Sherbrooke Fair.





## CO-OPERATION AND MARKETING

*A page of interest to members of farmers' co-operatives*

### Financing Farmer Co-operatives

The first consideration in the formation of a co-operative, from the financial point of view, is the determination of the initial capital necessary and how such initial capital is to be raised.

The enterprise can start with some borrowed capital but a substantial amount of the original investment should come from the owners who, in the case of a co-operative, are its members. As a general rule, attempts to start a co-operative, or any other business enterprise, with little or no investment by the owners have met with failure.

In the first place, the members should be required to subscribe to the original capital in an amount sufficient to make them realize that they have in the organization a financial stake which is to their interest to protect. Second, this original capital should be enough to justify a credit institution in loaning the co-operative the additional funds needed.

#### Must Look Far Ahead

Even while arranging for its initial capital, a co-operative must plan for the future and inaugurate plans for its permanent financing. The size and extent of the business is certain to change. If the business grows, more capital will be required and, in any event, plans should provide for the retirement of borrowed capital.

Many associations are using successfully a method that has come to be known as the "revolving-capital" plan. This type of financing provides that, as the product passes through the co-operative, the association deducts a *retain* from the sales proceeds. This retain is taken out for capital purposes only and should not be confused with amounts deducted or retained to pay operating expenses.

When the amount of capital accumulated by the association is considered sufficient to finance its activities, the directors may decide to pay its members the amount of their investment for the earliest year of operation. That is, the oldest outstanding certificates are called in and retired at par or face amount.

The revolving capital plan has developed in response to a situation peculiar to co-operative associations because members expect to receive benefits from the association in proportion to the use they make of it, rather than in proportion to the amount invested. However, when a member ceases to patronize the co-operative, his point of view changes and he becomes concerned about dividends on his investment. If, therefore, some provision is not made to return the withdrawing member's investment, as time goes on and more and more members cease farming, a sharp conflict arises between the present patrons and the ex-patrons.

#### Voting-Control Where It Belongs

In addition, the revolving capital structure tends to keep the members' investment in the association in proportion to the amount of business they transact through it. Furthermore, this plan offers a convenient way to keep the voting control of the organization in the hands of those who use it.

#### Economic Need Should Be Investigated

Generally speaking, the need for a co-operative arises when the farmers of an area have a marketing or purchasing problem. In some cases, the farmer is well and fairly served by existing agencies and no economic need for a co-operative presents itself. However, such is not always the case and, when a farmer finds that profit upon profit is being deducted from the proceeds of his products or added to the cost of his supplies, he begins to realize that he and his neighbours should control the organization handling his produce or purchasing his supplies.

#### Members Must Recognize Need

It is not enough for the management to realize the economic need. The co-operative's keystone is its membership which must be aware of the economic foundation on which it rests. A loyal membership follows when there is a widespread recognition of the need for an organization that is operated under its own supervision and is conducted for the mutual benefit of all. Active support by the members is essential.

From an operating standpoint, there is little difference between a farmers' co-operative association and any other business enterprise. Even with economic need and loyal support from its members, the operations must be carried on in an efficient manner if the association is to succeed in the competitive business world. The co-operative association must have competent management, an adequate accounting system, an efficient plant and a well-rounded program for development.

—J. P. STRONG  
in *News for Farmer Co-operatives*

### Organizer for Canadian Co-ops.

A. B. MacDonald, one of the stalwarts of the famous Antigonish co-operative movement in Nova Scotia, and for some years assistant director of extension for St. Francis Xavier University, which originated the movement, has been appointed national organizer for the Co-operative Union of Canada, with headquarters at Ottawa. He will assume his new duties in September. Mr. MacDonald has also been managing director of the Nova Scotia credit union league.



## Co-Ops Need Credit Unions

"Long, long ago co-operatives learned that it is poor practice to extend credit, and one of the principles of the movement for years has been "cash trading." Yet in spite of this and the fact that co-op after co-op has been wrecked by allowing credit, many co-operatives today are still permitting their members to buy on time. Having started this way, the co-op finds it difficult to change its policy. Where will the members be able to get credit?

It is at this point that the Credit Union has much to offer. Let a local co-op organize a Credit Union. Then the members can "buy" credit from an organization that is designed to sell it. They will no longer need to turn to their co-op for credit. The co-op can give its full attention to the sale of commodities, the purpose for which it was organized.

In the field of farm supply co-operatives the need for Credit Unions is especially evident. Farmers, because of the nature of their business, require credit to a greater extent than do the wage- or salary-earners in the city. Their Co-operatives, just like any other commodity Co-op, were set up to merchandise and manufacture goods and not to lend money. And so their problem becomes an extremely difficult one when they permit credit (which is not paid for) to be purchased along with merchandise. What is actually happening is that the co-op sells two commodities—merchandise and credit—for the price of one. This is altogether too costly.

**Credit Unions are genuinely Co-operative because:**

1. They are a voluntary association of people with a common bond of interest to provide themselves with the commodity "credit" at as low a rate of interest as can be reconciled with sound financial practice. To do this they create a common fund from modest regular savings of their members, which can then be used to promote their economic well-being.
2. Each member has one vote, regardless of the number of shares held by him. No proxy voting is allowed.
3. Interest on capital investment is limited.
4. The individual member as a saver or borrower benefits in proportion to the use he makes of them.
5. Last but not least, they are builders of character, for they promote the habit of thrift among their members through a systematic plan of saving, and thrift leads to self-reliance and self-respect, both essential for a functioning democracy. At the same time, they teach the individual how to use intelligently his own credit facilities. This imposes restraint and good judgment.

## Farm Co-op. Business in U.S.

A recent estimate places the total value of farm products marketed through co-operatives in the U.S. in the 1942-43 marketing period, at \$3,180,000,000. Of this, dairy products totalled 950 millions.

## MARKET COMMENTS

The present season promises to be a year of plenty. The United States expects a crop of over one billion bushels of wheat, the second highest on record. Canada with an estimate of around 465 million bushels will be well above average though possibly 100 million below the bumper crop of 1942.

As the war, now entering its sixth year, nears its certain, satisfactory close it is well to call attention to the abundance of food that has been provided cheaply during its course so far. This has been in no small part due to the stocks on hand in Canada at the start of the war and better than average crops that featured the period. Strange as it may seem, unbelievable as it may be, the record of the farm price of wheat in Canada for the first four years of the war, that is 1940 to 1943 inclusive, was 69½ cents per bushel.

This remarkable result is something worth recording and remembering. This is a remarkable contrast to prices that obtained during previous wars. Some of the credit should go to where it belongs that is to those who for low prices or high prices have kept up their output.

### Trend of Prices

	August 1943 \$	July 1944 \$	August 1944 \$
<b>LIVE STOCK:</b>			
Steers, good, per cwt.....	12.15	12.62	12.15
Cows, good, per cwt.....	9.90	9.19	9.03
Cows, common, per cwt.....	7.85	7.20	6.85
Canners and cutters, per cwt.	6.00	5.20	5.20
Veal, good and choice, per cwt. ....	15.60	14.13	14.00
Veal, common, per cwt.....	13.60	9.53	9.90
Lambs, good, per cwt.....	14.90	13.47	12.50
Lambs, common, per cwt....	11.25	1.17	7.67
Bacon hogs, dressed B.1, per cwt. ....	17.10	17.25	17.25
<b>ANIMAL PRODUCTS:</b>			
Butter, per lb.....	0.34	0.34	0.35
Cheese, per lb.....	0.21	0.21	0.21
Eggs, Grade A Large, per doz. ....	0.46	0.37	0.41½
Chickens, live, 5 lb. plus per lb. ....	0.30	0.25½	0.24
Chickens, dressed, Milk fed A, per lb. ....	0.35⅞	0.36¾	0.34
<b>FRUIT AND VEGETABLES:</b>			
Apples, Yellow Transparent, per bu. ....	1.50—2.50 (½ bu.)	—	2.00—2.75
Potatoes, Que. No. 1, per 75 lb. bag.....	1.75—2.00	1.25—1.50	.70—1.25
<b>FEED:</b>			
Bran, per ton.....	29.00	29.00	29.00

## Believes in Co-operatives

Louis Bromfield, famous American author and journalist, has this to say about co-operatives: "Because I am concerned about bureaucracy I am interested in co-operatives, and I believe the co-ops will do much to prevent increased bureaucracy. I am interested in co-operatives also because of their efforts to reduce waste, promote efficiency in the use of natural resources, and improve machinery for better distribution of goods to the people."





## THE COLLEGE PAGE

### Pro Patria



Major Frederick Philip Griffen died leading the Black Watch against an overwhelmingly strong concentration of German armour near May-sur-Orne on July 25th, 1944.

Phil, whose parents live in Ste. Annes, will always be remembered by his friends at Macdonald College as one who put all his energy into any enterprise he undertook. He came here first in the

summer of 1938, after having completed his third year in an honours course in chemistry at the University of British Columbia, and worked in our chemistry laboratories. After graduating from U.B.C. he came to Macdonald College as a postgraduate student in chemistry, studying hormones in poultry. He was a brilliant student and a meticulous research worker; his intention was to continue later as a research assistant with Professor Collip at McGill University.

Shortly after the 1939-40 session opened the C.O.T.C. was organized and Phil, who had been attached to the Seaforth Highlanders in Vancouver, took an active part in the training of the cadets. He was a very popular officer and his men were thoroughly trained. He knew his subject, he had marked ability both as an instructor and a leader, and the cadets under his command respected and admired him.

In the fall of 1940 he enlisted in the Black Watch and in his subsequent military career, which has already been detailed in many newspapers and periodicals, he maintained the high standard he had set himself early in life.

*"War alone brings up to its highest tension all human energy, and puts the stamp of nobility upon the peoples who have the courage to face it."*

### Those Diploma Boys

It won't be long (Nov. 1st) until a new group of farm boys will be entering Macdonald College as Diploma Course students. For some years this has been a popular course. Farm boys continue to come from many districts and with a variety of background. Some have a lot of practical experience and not too much education, some have good academic qualifications but lack somewhat in experience. They all come to improve themselves. It would be interesting to have a complete survey of what all these boys have done and are doing. Unfortunately this is impossible at present. It would, however, probably reveal a number quite successful, a large percentage doing quite well or above average and a few below average. In thinking of this I have tried to recall all the former Diploma boys whom I have met, seen or heard from directly during the month of August. Here they are with a few short notes.

At the Burnside Ayrshire Sale, Howick. Douglas '23 and Mitchell Ness '31 and I don't need to say which group they would be in. Archie Roy '37 and Bob MacFarlane '37, Howick, and Ronald Mackechnie '42, Wyman, Quebec, who are establishing themselves high up in the Ayrshire fraternity.

At the Sherbrooke Exhibition, Robert McElroy '33, Dunham, with a nice exhibit of Jersey cattle. Carl Corey '33, Hatley, who won the ribbon for the best display of Holsteins. Ted Bennet '31, Bury, with a nice showing of Shorthorns. A. E. Lawrence '30, Abbotsford, now Farm Manager for Mrs. H. Mackay, Danville. Roderick Green '34, Lennoxville, who is president of the local Holstein club and farming successfully. There were others: Geo. Mooney, Inverness, and A. Beattie, Richmond, who were students of an early date and perhaps some more recent members whom I have overlooked.

In my office I was pleased to receive a call from Fred Evans, '28, Ottawa, Assistant Manager, International Harvester Co. and letters from Hugh Craig '42 and John Potter '36. Hugh is with the Navy. He was on leave and spent the time visiting farms and herds in Scotland. John has recently been married and is anxious to return to his farm near Ayers Cliff.

—L. H. Hamilton.



## Pithy Pickings

by F. S. Thatcher

Milkweed floss is urgently needed by the United Nations for a buoyant, waterproof fibre to replace Kapok in life preservers for the armed forces.

The Agricultural Supplies Board has an objective for this year of 250,000 bushel bags of milkweed pods and will pay 20 cents for each bag of dried pods. Collection of the pods will begin in the first or second week of September. All of the pods will be collected this year from wild stands of milkweed.

Country schools will be among the principal collection centres, and cash payment will be made at the schools and other selected points.

\* \* \*

Besides monopolizing more moisture, many weeds use up twice as much nitrogen, phosphoric acid, and potash as does a well developed oat plant, states the National Weed Committee. Weeds also increase the cost of labour and equipment and greatly increase the cost of preparing crop products for both animal and human consumption. Weeds in cereals not only lower the value of the grain but they reduce the value of land. They are also hard on machinery and cause the use of more binder twine than is required to harvest clean crops. They harbour insect pests and fungus diseases. Sowing seed contaminated with weed seeds aggravates the situation.

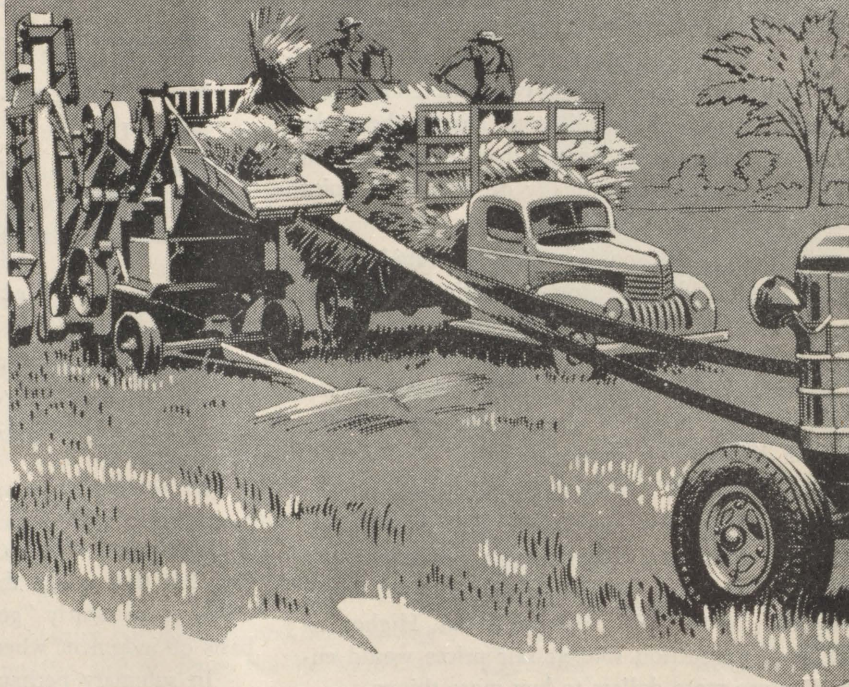
\* \* \*

The first organized agricultural fair in Canada was held at Windsor, Nova Scotia in 1765 — 179 years ago, and at Pictou, N.S., the first fair there was held 127 years ago. In Ontario the Niagara Agricultural Society held a fair in 1791. In 1822 what was then considered a great fair was held at Queenston, Ont. "The fair was inconveniently crowded".

\* \* \*

The mechanical poultry - plucking machine designed by Angus Banting of the Nova Scotia Department of Agriculture has been patented by that Government. The machine enables organized farm groups to market large quantities of poultry at a minimum expense and labour.

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**THERE IS AN IMPERIAL OIL PRODUCT FOR EVERY FARM USE**



**INFLATION . . .** (Continued from page 2)

spending power and more goods available simultaneously.

The degree of deflation depends upon the extent of the inflation. The deflation which began after the last war in 1920 caused farmers great hardship. Farm prices dropped by 50 per cent in the period from 1920 to 1923. As prices dropped rapidly, farmers having to face fixed indebtedness ran into difficulties. Many a farmer lost all his possessions in the immediate Post-World War I depression. Wartime-inflated land values declined by 23 per cent in the period between 1920 and 1923. The effects of the inflation extended over into the 1930's. The heavy indebtedness that had been incurred hung like a millstone around the necks of thousands of farmers and many of them eventually lost their land. The values of land finally declined to a point lower than that obtaining prior to the war.

While costs of production increased less rapidly than the prices of farm products during the period 1914-1920 they also declined very much less rapidly on the down trend and the latter was much more prolonged than the period in which the increase occurred. The advantage that farmers received was therefore short compared with the long period of disadvantage experienced.

As has been indicated, real income depends not only on dollar income, but on how much these dollars will buy. Higher incomes from still higher farm prices may be largely or wholly cancelled out by higher prices for things farmers buy, making the gain purely fictitious. Higher income from more production sold at fair prices would enable farmers to use more dollars to buy more things.

What are the effects of inflation on export trade? Canadian farmers must not forget that at least one-quarter of all agricultural production is annually exported. The volume of annual sales abroad depends upon the price quoted in Canada and the economic prosperity of the importing countries. The Canadian consumers may for a limited time be able to buy agricultural produce at an inflated price, but importing countries may not. This inevitably will lead to a repetition of the conditions of the 1930's when farmers could not find markets abroad for their goods.

There is, of course, the argument that there is no need for farm prices to fall to disastrous, low levels in the post-war period. It is argued that measures can be taken to establish price floors. The Dominion Government has passed an Act making provision for the establishment of the Agricultural Prices Support Board to investigate ways and means of establishing floors for agricultural commodities. However, it should be remembered that if during the present period prices are allowed to climb to undue levels, there may be an uneconomic expansion in the agricultural industry. The establishment of price floors cannot by itself artificially maintain prosperity for farmers. Marginal land may be brought in, production may be intensi-

fied, and resources may be directed from other fields into agriculture. Maladjustment thus occurs during an inflationary period. The effects, however, are felt during a deflationary period. The more severe the inflation, the greater the maladjustment, and accordingly the more difficult it is to make readjustments. Therefore, if action is to be taken against inflation, it should be taken at a time when prices are going up. Thus, minimization of economic and social dislocations is the aim of inflation control measures.

**GOOD HAY . . .** (Continued from page 11)

No. 1, Early cut — 27,000 international units Vitamin A.

No. 2, Late cut — 3,000 international units Vitamin A.

A dairy cow is believed to need daily 150,000 units of Vitamin A. Six pounds daily of the first hay would meet this need; but it would take 50 pounds per day of the late cut material — more than two cows would eat.

It seems certain that Vitamin A deficiency can cause breeding troubles with dairy cattle, and more recent evidence shows that this may also be the underlying cause of acetonemia. There is no question about the necessity of a vitamin — (or carotene) rich ration in order to produce milk rich enough in Vitamin A to meet the needs of young, whether animal or human.

**Good Hay Defined**

One might continue at length on the reasons for using "good quality" hay, but that is not the chief consideration at this time. It is rather to define more clearly "good quality" in hay so that the feeder may have a basis of judgment when evaluating his own feeding problems.

In summary perhaps "good" clover hay may be defined as: hay cut not later than the very early bloom stage, cured rapidly and without being wet, and having at the time of feeding not less than 35% of leaves. For timothy the minimum leaf percentage would be 28% and for alfalfa 50%. Such products will be of high feeding value because they will be rich in protein, minerals and in carotene, and high in the digestibility of dry matter. Hay which does not meet these specifications will not be top quality from the standpoint of nutritive value regardless of any other considerations.

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# STRIPPINGS

by Gordon W. Geddes

We went to see a pick-up hay-baler at work one day. The first one ever to operate in Quebec was brought to Tomifobia from the States to bale the hay on the farm of Donald Munro & Sons. It certainly looked like a convenient way to handle hay. But it also sounded expensive since it cost about \$4.50 per ton for baling after the hay is mown, raked and dried. The latter operation is often the biggest drawback since hay can be handled quite rapidly by other means once it reaches that stage. However, the machine can average about fifteen tons a day and has handled about thirty-three with a man and a boy to run it. Once it is baled it will stand some storm if the bales are on end. But if a man tried to get fifteen tons of heavy clover ready to bale at one time, he would run a terrible risk of loss by bad weather.

Of course, the big benefit is the saving of storage space. Baled hay must require only about one-quarter the space and it can be put in places where one wouldn't bother to put loose hay. For example the whole crop on this farm was put in the stable. That phase has a special appeal to me just now when I think of our grain crop stooked in the field waiting for a thresher. If the hay had been baled, there would have been room for most of it in the barn. This time there was enough good weather so we could have put most of it in if there had been space. Usually we stack some hay to get room for the grain. Last year we threshed half of it from the field and it worked so well we decided to get it all ready at one time and not stack any hay. The grain was cut the earliest we ever cut it but the drought ripened so much grain that we still couldn't get a thresher. We may still get it threshed before Stanstead County Fair but the chances are growing pretty slim. Of course, if we don't it will probably be threshed after the Fair as it always has in the past. At least, it was reaped before it lodged and that is quite a saving.

We have what we call a favourable indication as to our success with grass silage this year. It is settling very little which we hope means that it was tramped enough so that we will have a better quality of silage. A demonstration of a pick-up forage harvester would interest us more than the hay-baler did since it is not quite so much at the mercy of the weather.

If chickens shouldn't be counted before they are hatched, neither should little pigs before they are farrowed or for some time afterwards. Trink presented us with seventeen in her last litter, fifteen of them smart and well. But she laid on nine of them the first day, five at one time. Three more went the same way later so we have three left. We tried to reduce the loss by buying more since in that way we still have a chance at the profit from weanling to market. We didn't get the same kind of pigs since they averaged about fourteen pounds at five weeks instead of over twenty. Perhaps they won't grade as well either since our last lot were all grade A.

Stanley got quite excited over putting up the electric fence but he wasn't at all interested in touching the wire to see if it worked. After he saw me do it and live through it, he did and found the effect positively shocking. Then he began to figure out ways to get Dot to try it but none of them has worked yet. We wondered if such a fence would be a sufficient barrier for Bonnie. So far it has but it didn't keep a neighbour's horse from coming into the pasture.

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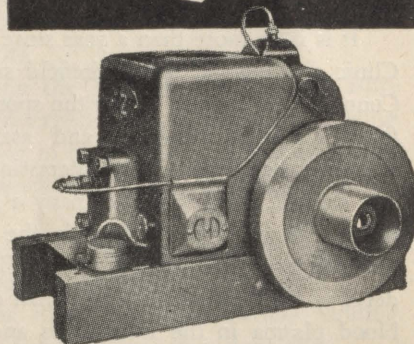


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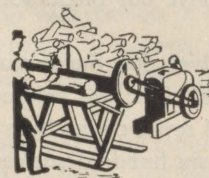
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saws... feed grinders... and do dozens of other heavy duty chores. Operate on gas or kerosene; inexpensive to run; easy to maintain. Sizes from 2 to 28 horsepower.

More of them will be available this year, but still not enough to fill the demand. So if YOU need the help of a "Z" Engine, see the nearest Fairbanks-Morse dealer, or mail the coupon below, right away.

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## THE WOMEN'S INSTITUTES SECTION

*Devoted to the activities of the Quebec Institutes  
and to matters of interest to them*

### Blood Clinic Has Fine Record

by A. Birdsell Robb

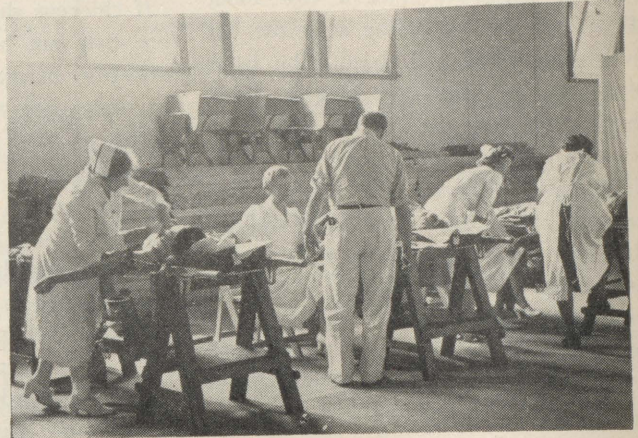
It is little more than a year since the first Blood Donor Clinic was held at the Wakefield sub-station in Gatineau County. This project, under the sponsorship of the Wakefield Women's Institute, and assisted by many non-members, has been a very interesting and useful form of war service; for it gives to many a sense of very personal touch with our fighting men in the front lines. Now that the long-expected invasion is actually and successfully under way we must realize more than ever the vital need for blood plasma in the front lines and in service hospitals. Medical officers write that service-men who are themselves in imminent danger of wounds are freely giving of their blood to save the lives of wounded comrades. Much more then, should we who are safe at home and are physically able to do so, give our blood for the saving of precious lives.

#### Over 600 Successful Donors

Since the first clinic was held on May 18th, 1943 up to June 28th, 1944 seven clinics have been held at Wakefield, and more than six hundred successful donors handled. At least one hundred and fifty other prospective donors were examined and found to be unsuitable from the standpoint of physical fitness or because they had passed the age limit of sixty years. One hale and gallant old man of seventy-nine presented himself recently at Venosta, anxious to donate blood; and was much disappointed when rejected because of his age. A woman of well past sixty, a resident of Danford Lake also wished to be a donor, and was, to her regret turned away.

#### Co-operation of Gatineau Residents

Just before the June clinic the workers at Wakefield were encouraged by the spontaneous offer of Mr. Fred McLaughlin, a business man of Venosta to use his trucks to drive donors from Venosta to the clinic, a distance of twenty-five miles. Mr. McLaughlin gave fine advance publicity in his district to the work of the clinic, and drove twenty-nine donors to the June clinic. The workers also appreciate the fine co-operation of both Protestant and Roman Catholic clergy who by precept and example have given valuable assistance. Rev. Basil Adams of the United Church at Kazubazua, Rev. F. W. Mitchison, United Church Alcove and Rupert, and Rev. William Lloyd, United Church Wakefield and Cascades have all been donors at recent clinics. Rev. Fr. Senecal of Ste. Cecile de



The Wakefield Blood Donor Clinic in operation.

Masham has been a donor, and Rev. Fr. Tierney of Martindale and Venosta is a sixth-time donor. Among others who have donated many times is Mrs. Jack McGarry, who gave blood nine times. Donors and helpers, as well as nursing service have come from points all along the Gatineau, as far north as Pickanock and as far south as Cascades, as well as from outlying districts east and west of Wakefield. Food and money have also been given from many places. At the latest clinic Donat Gauvreau of Ste. Cecile de Masham, working as road maintainer came in from the road, gave a donation of blood, then went back and finished his day's task. "All in the day's work" to him! At that time sixteen donors came from the Aluminum Plant at Farm Point, and twelve from Masham South.

#### Help from Teen-age Boys

Russell Pritchard, Hector Vaillancourt and Donald McGarry, boys in their teens have given good service as stretcher-bearers and otherwise. Miss Gifford of Ottawa, who was in charge of the Mobile Unit sent from the Ottawa Red Cross to Wakefield stated that only in Wakefield and in Malone, N.Y. had boys of this age given their help.

#### Wakefield Committee

The Committee at Wakefield is under the convenorship of Mrs. H. Geggie, while Dr. Geggie gives the medical service. The village of Poltimore, twenty-five miles east of Wakefield has had several clinics patterned after the original one at Wakefield, and clinics have also been held at the French centre of Ste. Cecile de Wakefield. Both



these groups are under the medical supervision of Dr. Geggie. The Committee plans to change the hours of future clinics at Wakefield from morning and afternoon as in the past, to afternoon and evening, which may be more suitable for our farm community. It is also planned to prepare honor rolls to be posted at the different centres from which donors have come. These rolls will show names of donors with a red star for each donation given.

## Radio and the School

by Agnes L. Patterson

Radio has made its debut in the class-room. Like all other newer methods of teaching it has its drawbacks and limitations as well as its numerous advantages.

Radio can never take the place of the teacher, nor has it ever been intended to do so. As a means of stimulating interest and activity in the classroom, it has been found useful in many respects. Through radio, rapidly changing events taking place in the modern world can be brought into the classroom even in the most remote areas.

Another advantage of no small importance lies in the fact that specialists skilled in various subjects and much better qualified than the average teacher, can be brought into the classroom at the turn of the radio dial.

The CBC in collaboration with the various provincial Departments of Education has prepared a series of programmes for use in the schools. In their booklet: "Young Canada Listens" they set forth the aims of their broadcast as being "to strengthen Canadian consciousness in boys and girls by making them better acquainted with the lives and problems of their fellow Canadians throughout the Dominion, and with the achievements and aspirations of Canadian democracy."

The American system presents a wide variety of school broadcasts. A Canadian edition of the American teacher's manual has been published in compact booklet form and introduces many new ideas.

In one-room rural schools where the pupils range from six-year-olds up, listening to school broadcasts may be somewhat complicated as the greater number of them have been prepared for older children. Many schools still lack radio sets. In many communities these have been provided by local organizations. It is to be hoped that in the future radio sets may be considered as a staple part of the equipment of every school.

Adults who look back to their own school days when so much was lacking that is now a part of the regular school supplies may renew their youth by securing radio sets for local schools and by securing the interest of the teacher in the matter of school broadcasts. The necessary information can be secured if the teacher's name and address is sent to Mr. R. S. Lambert, Supervisor of Educational Broadcasts, CBC, 55 York Street, Toronto.

## "Women in the Post-War World"

A Study Outline for Use in September Meetings.

Some of the branches of the Institute have promised to try a "discussion" meeting on the above subject. Here is a plan which could be followed:

1. A chairman is appointed by the President—usually the convener whose meeting it is.

2. This chairman prepares a short introduction to the subject, perhaps five or six minutes long, in which she outlines the steady gain in status which women have achieved of late years and the contributions they have made to home and national life.

3. Then, introducing the 'post-war' theme, she asks: "What do rural women expect during the years following the war? Are they going to be content with things as they have been?" (In homemaking, nursing, teaching, domestic service, office work?)

4. Suggestions as above will come from the members present, as they think of the fields open to women.

5. Taking these as they come, and perhaps adding others she will make a list of several important ones.

6. Dividing the meeting into groups of three or more, she will give each group one of the new subjects to discuss. "What could we do about this in our own community?" In every group, one will be secretary, with pencil to take down the ideas of each person in the group. Each one must have a fair chance to express herself, without taking too long. Let each group gather in a small circle for easier discussion.

7. At the end of fifteen or twenty minutes the chairman will call the groups back to order, and each secretary will report the main points of the discussion in her group.

8. The chairman will then sum up the reports, and more discussion may follow from the general meeting.

9. If any seem particularly valuable for that community, she may ask the President to note them for resolutions or other WI action.

10. The Demonstrator would like to have a short report of the main points brought out, and how the meeting went, if the chairman would send it to the QWI Office.

### Helps for Chairman

Some of the objectives for rural women outlined by the National Council of Women are: 1. More recreational activity. 2. Better shopping facilities. 3. Better distribution of essential goods. 4. Higher standards of Education. 5. Better schools. 6. Finer roads. 7. Electricity made available. 8. Fall Fairs encouraged. 9. Restaurants opened. 10. Health Centres with medical supervision. 11. Hospital and Rest Home accommodation. 12. Training courses made available. 13. Distribution of manufacturing properties into rural areas. 14. Development of natural resources in rural areas. 15. United action by rural and urban women.

"A Guide to Group Discussion", booklet, may be obtained from the W.I. Office, Macdonald College, for ten cents.



# Hospitalization Plan for Q.W.I.

by G. A. LeBaron

The only non-profit community-wide hospital service plan in operation in the Province of Quebec.

At the convention held at Macdonald College in June, it was decided to survey all the branches of the W.I. in the Province to ascertain how many members wish to have the benefits of the Blue Cross hospitalization plan. The Q.W.I. may enroll as a Provincial group if 40% of the members are in favour and will subscribe.

The Blue Cross hospital plan is in operation in seven of the nine Provinces of Canada and in all of the States of U.S.A. except one—with a total membership of over 15,000,000.

In Quebec Province alone there are 70,000 members any one of whom can explain the meaning of the small blue card he carries. Briefly, Blue Cross is a co-operative, non-profit, organization designed to provide adequate hospital accommodation for its members when they need it. For a comparatively small regular payment, they are assured of proper hospital care at a moment's notice.

In the two years during which Quebec Province has had the Blue Cross Hospital Plan 70,000 persons have been protected and \$300,000 paid to hospitals.

**Who may join** — Members of the Q.W.I. under 65 years of age, who are in reasonably good health. No individual may join as such.

**No medical examination** is necessary—just the statement of the applicant that there is no present need for hospital care.

**No enrollment fee** — You pay for protection only.

**Groups accepted** — Semi-annually (the dates to be set later) persons who do not join the original group may join only on the given dates (at six month intervals).

**Immediate protection** — Benefits are available upon acceptance of your group. The recommendation of your doctor and your membership card will admit you to hospital if accommodation is available.

**Choose your own doctor** — Choice of member hospitals in which your doctor is privileged to practise; and he determines when you are to enter the hospital and when to be discharged. There is no interference in the relations between patient and doctor, or between doctor and hospital.

The Blue Cross contract now provides the following services for each person listed on the application:—

**Semi-private accommodation** for a period, or periods, not to exceed 21 days in the first contract year (days covered are increased to 31 for the second and subsequent contract years) including meals and dietary service,

General nursing care,

Use of the operating room as often as necessary within the period covered by the contract,

Services of anaesthetist, when such is in the employ of the hospital,

Usual surgical dressings,

Ordinary drugs and medications where ordered by your doctor while in the hospital.

Laboratory examinations. (routine clinical pathology and bio-chemistry services to the value of \$20.00).

Basal metabolism, one test.

Physical therapy up to the value of \$20.00.

Electro-cardiogram, one examination.

X-Ray emergency and fracture examinations up to the value of \$25.00.

25% discount on additional laboratory, basal metabolism, physical therapy, electro-cardiogram, X-Rays services, over the allowances set out above.

(These services are provided for bed patients only.)

Medical care not included — the association pays your hospital bill — you pay your doctor.

## Exclusions

Serums, vaccines and other biologicals, proprietary medicines, expensive drugs, oxygen therapy, unusually large dressings, special splints or appliances; X-Ray treatments; gas, spinal or intravenous anaesthetics, for which an extra materials charge will be made.

Communicable or mental diseases not ordinarily treated by member hospitals; hospitalization for injuries or diseases covered by Workmen's Compensation Board or under the regulations for War Pensioners.

## Monthly Rates

Individual .....	\$0.75
Husband and wife .....	\$1.50
Entire family .....	\$2.00

Family dependents are wife (or husband) and all children under 19 years of age.

Other dependents may enroll as sponsored subscribers at the rate for individual subscribers.

**Sponsored subscribers** — Members of the household, receiving 50% of their support from the subscriber, may be enrolled as sponsored subscribers at a rate of .75 per month each if they are under 65 years of age, etc. (maid, hired-man). N.B. A separate sponsored application card must be used.

When it happens that a subscriber to the Quebec Hospital Plan lives nearer to a hospital belonging to another Province or State, provision can be made for that subscriber to be admitted to that hospital, if he so desires.

**Maternity care** . . . After a contract where both husband and wife are enrolled, has been in force for twelve months, the following maternity benefits are available: 50% of the regular hospital bill, including routine obstetrical anaesthesia, delivery room and nursing care in semi-private accommodation.



If more expensive accommodation is desired — \$4.00 a day allowance on a private room plus an allowance up to \$20.00 for all special services or an allowance of \$5.50 per day, whichever is the greater, up to a limit of 21 or 31 days depending on the length of the contract.

Hospital service not requiring bed care — initial treatment only. First aid and emergency accident services as ordinarily provided by a member hospital without limit as to cost. Hospital service for minor surgical procedures performed by the patient's own doctor, privileged to practise in such a hospital.

Hospitalization is provided in any hospital in communities where a member hospital is not available under the same conditions as in a member hospital for accident and emergency illness cases.

For other cases, an allowance of up to \$5.50 per day on the hospital bill.

### Member Hospitals

#### Montreal

Catherine Booth Mothers'	<i>Lachine</i>
Children's Memorial	Lachine General
Général de la Miséricorde	St-Joseph
Général de Verdun	<i>Levis</i>
Homoeopathic of Montreal	Hotel-Dieu de Lévis
Hotel Dieu de Montréal	<i>Quebec</i>
Jewish General	De L'Enfant Jésus
Montreal General (Central & Western Division)	Du St-Sacrement
Montreal Neurological Institute	Jeffery Hale
Notre-Dame	L'Hotel-Dieu de Québec
Royal Victoria	St-François d'Assise
Ste-Jeanne d'Arc	<i>St. Hyacinthe</i>
Ste. Justine	St-Charles
St. Luc	<i>St. Johns</i>
St. Mary's Memorial	St-Jean
Woman's General	<i>Three Rivers</i>
	St-Joseph
	<i>Sherbrooke</i>
	St-Vincent-de-Paul
	Hotel-Dieu
	Sherbrooke Hospital

### Elect War Services Convener

Branch Presidents are reminded that a Convener of War Services should be elected in each branch, making a total of seven conveners. Four report forms a year are issued to this convener who should send one in quarterly to her County convener. Report forms are ready for mailing, and if *your* branch has not yet elected one, will you please have it done and send in her name at once.

## Q.W.I. Notes

**Argenteuil County.** Brownsburg and Frontier Branches held picnics, the latter Branch having as speaker Rev. W. T. Rich, who spoke on the subject of present day evils and their relation to national life. All branches, including Jerusalem-Bethany heard a report of Provincial Convention.

**Bonaventure County.** New Carlisle held a rummage sale which netted nearly \$80 for the treasury. New Richmond also followed this plan, realizing the sum of \$38 from the rummage.

**Brome County.** Abercorn Branch entertained the Brome County Convention and sponsored a school picnic.

**Chateauguay County.** An illustrated lecture by Miss Dorothy Ellerton of Arizona was a feature of the meeting at Aubrey-Riverfield. A book of poems was presented to Miss Janet Morris on the occasion of her departure for a new home, and in recognition of her services in the W. I. Dundee planned to study the Report of the Survey Committee on Education in Canada. Franklin Centre held a needle-work "quiz", the prize going to Mrs. A. A. Rowe. Hemmingford Branch presented a life membership to Mrs. H. Rutherford, a charter member of the Branch. The special programme and tea netted \$12.50. Howick Branch had as guest speaker Mr. Munroe of Ormstown School, his topic being "Canadian History as a Key to the Future". Demonstrations on sewing by Mrs. F. Mattice, and on uses of tomatoes by Mrs. J. D. Lang were on the programme. Ormstown is continuing its work of offering prizes in the schools. Rev. H. A. Pritchard addressed the meeting on Wales, showing pictures to illustrate his subject.

**Compton County.** Brookbury made plans for a shower for a local bride-to-be, and bought equipment for the community hall. The sick and a new baby were remembered with gifts. A farewell party was given in honor of a member's son leaving for active service. \$5 was given towards the cemetery funds. Canterbury Branch discussed new uses for farm products including straws, milk-weed, skim milk, soya beans and corn-stalks. Medical examination of babies and pre-school age children was sponsored by this Branch, with Dr. Poliquin in attendance. Inoculations and vaccinations were given at this Clinic. The thirtieth anniversary of the organization of the Branch was celebrated on July 1. Fruit was sent to Sherbrooke Hospital. A paper on child psychology was given at the meeting. Sawyerville Branch held a picnic, and planned a drive for new members. A new floor covering for the Teacher's Room in the High School was planned.

**Gatineau County.** Aylmer East Branch had a description of the local Home and School Club and its work by Mrs. McNeil. Mrs. W. J. Fuller described the ideal holiday for every member of the family. Hints on the laundering of rayon were given by Mrs. A. C. Routcliffe.



Eardley sponsored a Grandmother's Day, with a discussion on the housekeeping of olden times. A talk on war-time canning was given by a member. Kazubazua discussed the holding of a School Fair, and Rupert branch planned a tree-planting of blue spruce for the local cemetery. Arrangements were made for a tea and sale during the month. The Wright Branch held a picnic on Pickanook River bank, which was attended by members of other branches in the county. Games and contests, followed by a bon-fire, with tea and refreshments concluded a happy afternoon.

**Huntingdon County.** A flower and vegetable contest featured the meeting of Huntingdon Branch, also an article by Miss Turner on uses of beeswax. Cooking and sewing prizes to the amount of \$5 were again offered in the High School. It was reported that the electric crib donated to the Huntingdon County Hospital had been the means of saving the lives of two babies. Principal Lang of Willingdon School, Montreal, gave an address on training youth in democracy.

**Megantic County.** Inverness Branch received letters of appreciation for layette articles sent to the Children's Service Association. Plans were made for a Central School Fair, and a paper on Victory Gardens was given by Mrs. Graham. At a later meeting a paper on contagious diseases was given by Mrs. John McNeelan, R.N. Relief for fire-sufferers was canvassed for, and a hospital bed provided in a case of sickness. Toilet articles and flowers were sent to a sick person.

**Mississquoi County.** Cowansville Branch held two very successful garden parties, and had talks on various subjects by members. Dunham had a programme on Education.

**Pontiac County.** Bristol Busy Bees heard several talks on a variety of subjects, with music. A gift was sent to a couple celebrating their fiftieth wedding anniversary. Twenty-one sick calls were made, and a paper read on the care of woollens. The prize in an apron parade was won by Miss Ruby Armstrong. Clarendon Branch donated prizes to two schools in the district. An interesting talk on health subjects was given by Mrs. Johnson, Superintendent of Pontiac Community Hospital. Starks Corners had a paper on women farmers, and an old-fashioned spelling match. Wyman had a discussion on methods of housekeeping of the past and present, with an exhibit of old hand-sewn garments.

**Richmond County.** Cleveland Branch had a paper on "Housekeeping in Grandmother's Day." Plans were discussed for a picnic. Denison's Mills hold weekly social evenings in the community hall. Two sunshine baskets were sent to sick members. An entire day was spent in quilting by the members of this branch. Richmond Hill had an instructive talk on education by Miss Alice Dresser, Vice-President of Q. W. I. A gift of \$10 was sent to each of

two families who had fire and lightning losses. A picnic with games and prizes was planned. Spooner Pond had a sale of surprise boxes donated by the members which resulted in a nice sum for the treasury.

**Shefford County.** A gift of money to an old lady in a Home was sent from Granby Hill Branch. Warden supplied medical care and a nurse for a patient suffering from a fall, and put her home in order in her absence. Needed garments were supplied for a patient entering hospital. A talk on aptitude tests by a high school teacher, and a quiz on names of familiar flowers followed.

**Sherbrooke County.** Cherry River arranged for a sale and tea at a local restaurant. Mrs. B. Katt read a paper on International Relations. Lennoxville held a picnic at a lakeside.

**Stanstead County.** Ayer's Cliff Branch had a report on recent health measures sponsored by the branch which were very satisfactory. Dixville discussed health foods obtained from wild growths and held a contest on kitchen utensils. A playlet on Ancient and Modern Grandmothers was given. North Hatley planned co-operation in the plans for Ayer's Cliff Fair. Mrs. Grant Lebaron read several articles on Juvenile Delinquency and these were followed by discussion. The significance of national holidays was stressed by Mrs. Charles Daintrey. A picnic was enjoyed at the close of business. An educational meeting addressed by Mr. R. O. Bartlett was a feature of the work of this branch. Stanstead North observed a children's day, with a programme provided by the children with contests and prizes. Tomifobia held a social evening with games and recreation, to provide funds for the school fair. Ways Mills decided to secure a McGill Travelling Library. A resume of thirty years work of the W.I. in Way's Mills was given.

Thurso Branch had a paper on home beautifying at their meeting.

**Note:** Publicity conveners are reminded that no war service reports can be included in the above report. All war work should be reported to Mrs. Vivian Smith, Loretteville, Que., through the County War Services Conveners.

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## ELEVEN AGES OF MAN

1. Milk.
2. Milk and bread.
3. Milk, bread and spinach.
4. Oatmeal, bread and butter.
5. Ice cream soda and hot dogs.
6. Minute steak, fried potatoes, coffee and apple pie.
7. Bouillon, roast duck, escalloped potatoes, creamed broccoli, fruit salad, divinity fudge, demi-tasse.
8. Pate de foies gras, weinerschnitzel, potatoes, Parisian egg plant, a-Yopers, demi-tasse, and Roquefort cheese.
9. Two soft poached eggs, toast and milk.
10. Crackers and milk.
11. Milk.



# PARENTS AND CHILDREN

by Mary Avison

(Last month for the first time the Quebec Federation of Home and School was host to the National Conference of Home and School Associations. The reports from each province showed a great variation in emphasis in different provinces, from the encouragement of music in Nova Scotia and school administration problems in Quebec to Parent Education Institutes, International Conferences and progressive legislation in British Columbia.

Everywhere the growth in interest, the greater recognition

of the value of Home and School Organization and the increasing number of schools organizing is a sign that this movement has vigorous life. The following article by the principal of a High School will help those who are not yet familiar with the challenge of Home and School to recognize its potentialities. Your editor hopes it will encourage many rural communities to initiate their own organization. The Provincial Committee is willing to be of all possible assistance to any community desiring aid or advice.)

## Home and School

"In the minds of a great many people a Home and School Association is nothing more than a grievance committee, the chief purpose of which is to criticize and harass the local school board and teaching staff. To avoid giving this impression some associations go to the other extreme, make no attempt to change the status quo, and become nothing more than social clubs or Ladies Aids to the school.

The present-day Home and School Association, however, evolved after more than a quarter century of trial and error, is neither a grievance committee nor a social club nor a Ladies Aid, but is what might best be called a study-and-action club.

### Aims at Co-operation

Its aim is to promote, for the benefit of the child, the utmost co-operation between the home and the school. If a child receives one type of instruction and example from the school, and an exactly opposite type from the home, it requires no expert to see that he is being placed in a difficult position. To be loyal to the school he must be disloyal to his parents, and vice-versa. Either way he is heading for trouble, and so, for that matter, are his parents and teachers; for though the aim of Home and School co-operation is the well-being of the child, it follows that in the process of achieving this aim the parents and teachers benefit as well, and to an almost equal extent.

Just how is this co-operation obtained?

Here is one way. Seize upon some problem that may be a source of conflict between the parent and the school authorities and make it a subject of careful study. Appoint a committee of investigation comprising both parents and teachers, not to render a snap decision, not to agitate for something, not to make representations to the school board, but to study the problem from all angles and report back to the association or its executive committee with specific recommendations as to what action, if any, should be taken.

Since the committee includes representatives of both the Home and the School, the resulting recommendations are likely to be sound and well-balanced and of value to the child.

In most cases the proposals are such as can be carried

out by the association itself. In some, however, the co-operation of the school board is required, and if the committee has done its work well, such co-operation is usually willingly given.

### School Boards Will Help

This may surprise those who have become accustomed to seeing public opinion ignored or flouted by so-called public bodies. There seems, however, to be a new attitude on the part of some of our school boards toward Home and School Associations and this attitude is in evidence wherever there is an association functioning on the basis of study before action. School boards which have been accustomed to all manner of criticism from the uninformed find it a decided change for the better to deal with groups that are not only well-informed but are able to supply accurate information on the feeling of the community toward the proposals under discussion.

This, I think, is something new, and something which augurs well for the future of education in this province. It applies, however, only to those boards which have had the good sense to encourage, or at least not to hinder, the formation of Home and School Associations in their districts. Other boards might do well to give the matter some thought.

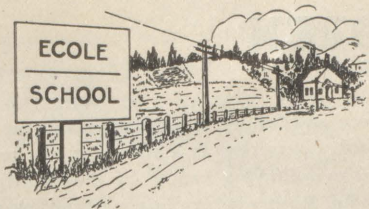
The Home and School Associations are, I believe, recognized by those responsible for the formation of educational policy in the province as representing a large and important section of public opinion. As their numbers continue to grow, the weight of public support they are able to give to those desirous of improving educational conditions will increase in proportion.

Now that larger units of administration are under consideration in rural areas there is no reason why strong Home and School Associations and federated groups of these should not arise in rural as well as urban centres to give strong and well informed leadership in the making and carrying out of plans for raising the educational level of rural Quebec."

G. H. Penrose

Principal, Roslyn School, Westmount.





## LIVING AND LEARNING



### Combined Operations for Community Welfare

How the Community Plan of Dowagiac, Michigan Looked to a Canadian Visitor.



James Lewis, Superintendent of Dowagiac Schools.

What may seem like a wild dream has become a reality in one small American community. Through the influence of a community-minded school all phases of the life of the people are being related to one another. Churches, Youth Groups, Adult Organizations, Industry and Education are working together for the enrichment of the life of all the people. In the same way that a good businessman plans that every activity of his business contributes to one purpose — so is this community working to a plan.

Nor was there an impression of strain about the people who were responsible — nor any lack of individual initiative among the participants, for this plan has not been imposed from above — it has been developed (and is still developing) by the people themselves — both young and old.

Dowagiac, Michigan, is a small town, as American towns go, about 100 miles north-east of Chicago. It has in it a well-established stove industry and around it a fertile farm area. In a radius of twelve miles from the town live about 7800 people — 5000 of them in the town. A consolidated public and high school serves the whole area.

At the head of this school is a superintendent — James Lewis — who, admittedly, because of unusual per-

sonal gifts provides much of the cohesion that makes a community plan possible. Under him a total staff of 52 people — teaching, clerical and agricultural, serve the district in a unique way. The approach is a very practical one. Says Supt. Lewis: "For many years we have thought of the function of the public school as that of educating boys and girls from 5 to 20. Not until the school conceives its duty as that of helping all the people of the community to help one another for the common good through an educational programme of the widest scope will the school properly serve its neighbourhood."

#### Teaching Agriculture in High School

Since a large number of pupils come from farms it seemed logical to give a course in Agriculture in the High School. Under the Smith-Hughes law it is possible in the United States to get State and Federal grants for this purpose. In their last three years the students may major in agricultural studies which are combined with field trips. The course is taught by men who spend part time as agricultural representatives in the surrounding district, and follow up the boys they have taught, organizing calf clubs, pig clubs and other such projects. The Agricultural Department also operates a farm owned by the school. Most of the labour on the farm is done by the students in agriculture — and all of the vegetables used in the hot lunch programme are grown on the farm. Experiments in reforestation are conducted as well.

Of the students who take the Agricultural course in the high school 55% go immediately to farms, 20% go to farm co-operatives, to selling farm equipment, to feed businesses or to allied farm occupations. 5% go on to



Working on the school farm.



Planning for the community.



higher degrees in Agricultural Science.

An average of one town boy a year graduates in agriculture and he usually goes to a farm business or a specialty like raising poultry. It is the experience in this school that, of the 20% of farm boys who go into industry most of them ultimately return to the farm.

#### Youth Council Plans Recreational Activities

To a large extent the solution of the problems of the youth of the district is delegated to a Council made up of young people. The large number of boys and girls who come to school from out of town suggested the organization of Recreation centres for the younger boys and younger girls. Here facilities for reading and games on winter days, lunch rooms, dressing rooms and meeting rooms are available in a made-over house in the town.

The problem of the lure of public dances for young people is also met by this council in the provision of frequent Saturday night dances at a standard that cannot be met by the public roadhouse. The young people can enjoy dancing to the music of the best orchestras from Chicago in the gymnasium of their own school under conditions which they arrange. In the same way, they operate a Youth Forum to which come prominent speakers of their own choosing and can plan War Stamp and Red Cross drives.

A few years ago an elderly couple made the bequest to the school of a farm with a lake frontage. The school operates the farm and a Council of Youth and Adults has developed a summer resort in the 75 acre grove, with a picnic ground, boats and a summer camp for children on this site. Children and young people of the town can enjoy a holiday combined with some farm work.

#### Adult Night School

For the past six years a community night school for adults has been operated with assistance from the University of Michigan. Courses in Public Affairs, Nutrition, Speech, Salesmanship, Parents and Children, Art in the Home, Photography and Advanced Sewing have been given. A course in Spanish has been sponsored by the local Rotary Club. Eight local clergy contribute to a course in Religious Education.

#### Community Council Explores Future Needs

The over-all body on which sit representatives of Youth, Education, Business, Agriculture and the Churches is the Community Council. It delegates to committees the operation of the Adult Night School, the Public Affairs Forum, the Placement Service, the summer camp and the organization of War Stamp, Red Cross, and Victory Garden campaigns, and devotes itself to serious study of community needs and the planning of major projects.

The writer sat in on a meeting that discussed the campaign for enlarging the community hospital, and the centralization of welfare services.

On the agenda for the future are plans for a community chorus and orchestra, library extension, city beauti-

fication, road improvement, further development of the summer resort, better farming and marketing courses and the study of relations between employers and employees in industry.

#### Can It Be Done Elsewhere

This is an ambitious scheme and by many will be considered visionary — but the fact remains that it is no new or sudden development. In Dowagiac it had been growing over 14 years before it reached its present proportions. In that period of time the idea gained ever wider acceptance. It drew to it the support of varied groups of people and even of private finance. A foundation has now been created to give it a permanent financial base. It has had wise direction. It was favoured at the start in that its birthplace was a prosperous one — but after all this has been said it remains a fine demonstration of a community solving its own problems. It should not be imitated slavishly but its root idea could be transplanted into many Canadian communities.

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### Planning to Feed the World

"There is no use asking farmers on the North American continent to produce surplus food and show them how to do it if we mismanage our economy so that part of this food is thrown down the drain in order not to depress a market which is unable to absorb it", said L. B. Pearson, Canadian minister to the United States and recently appointed Canadian representative on the Council of UNRRA, in a recent address describing the work of the United Nations interim committee of food and agriculture.

"The only permanent solution for the chronic hunger which now disgraces many parts of the world is to expand the production and distribution of food in a world where national economies are based on plenty and not on scarcity. . . Production of food is a relatively simple matter. The real problem lies with distribution. But in this field, as in others, scientific progress has outrun social and economic intelligence.

Mr. Pearson said "there simply isn't enough food" and two-thirds of the world's more than 2,000,000,000 people haven't enough of the right kind of food for decent living; half of them, mostly in Asia and Africa, "are normally on the verge of starvation."

He spoke of the United Nations interim commission of food and agriculture which has sent to 44 governments detailed plans for a permanent food and agriculture organization — already known as F.A.O. Its objectives are to raise nutrition levels and standards of living, to improve the efficiency of production and distribution of food and agricultural products, to improve the condition of rural populations and to contribute to an expanding world economy.

This organization "can indeed, point the way to freedom from want".





"I WONDER HOW

*Get ready to Buy*





# JACK'S MAKING OUT?

"I wonder how Jack's making out, over there? It must be hard going, sometimes . . .

"Well, no matter how tough his job is, I know he'll keep his end up. He'll see it through. That's the sort of fellow he is.

"We'll keep *our* end up, too. Oh, I know it's no real sacrifice, buying Victory Bonds—good interest, the best security in the world, and just as good as cash anytime we really need it. But even if it pinched a lot tighter, I'd still say, 'Let's buy more Victory Bonds, this time'—it's the least we can do to help our own boys finish the job."

*There is no safer investment than Victory Bonds. Every dollar you lend will be repaid in full, with interest, for Victory Bonds are backed by all the wealth and resources of our whole Dominion. Never yet has Canada failed to pay both interest and capital on any loan.*

# VICTORY BONDS

**BUY ONE MORE THAN BEFORE**

NATIONAL WAR FINANCE COMMITTEE





## THE WARTIME PRICES AND TRADE BOARD

# FARMERS' BULLETIN

### DRESSED AND LIVE POULTRY PRICES

Order No. A-1310, Effective August 14.

To encourage adequate supplies of turkeys, geese and ducks in all parts of Canada this Christmas season, minor adjustments have been made in the wholesale ceiling prices of these classes of poultry. The adjustments are based on experience gained last December when, although there were excess supplies on the Vancouver market, definite shortages existed in eastern Canadian cities. Reduction of carrying charges by  $\frac{5}{8}$ c. per pound per month, commencing January 1, 1945, will discourage cold storage operators from withholding turkeys from Christmas sale.

Wholesale ceiling prices for turkeys, geese and ducks are reduced  $\frac{1}{2}$ c. in British Columbia, and increased  $\frac{1}{2}$ c. in Ontario, Quebec and the Maritimes. Maximum prices in the Prairie Provinces remain unchanged. There is no change in the existing ceiling for chickens and fowl.

Zones in the new order are roughly:—Zone 1, Maritimes; 2, Quebec; 3, Ontario; 4, Manitoba; 5, Saskatchewan; 6, Alberta; 7, British Columbia. Maximum wholesale prices for box-packed, graded, dressed turkey from November 1 to December 31, 1944, now will be:

(Young Hens or Young Toms)	Zone 1	Zones 2 and 3	Zones 4 and 6	Zone 5	Zone 7
Special Grade .....	40	39½	37	36½	38½
A Grade .....	39	38½	36	35½	37½
B Grade .....	37	36½	34	33½	35½
C Grade .....	34	33½	31	30½	32½

(Old Hens, 3c. per pound under maximum prices for young hens and young toms).

(Old Toms, 4c. per pound under maximum prices for young hens and young toms).

The maximum prices at which a primary producer may sell graded turkeys that are not box-packed, direct to consumer are  $\frac{3}{4}$ c. below the above wholesale price for the grade concerned, PLUS 25 per cent, or 7c. per pound, whichever is the lesser (except in the period December 15-31st, when the price for birds not box-packed is the same as for those box-packed).

The Order also sets maximum prices for live poultry, but does not apply to sales of purebred live poultry when sold for breeding purposes, as such transactions do not come under price ceiling regulations.

### CAN SLAUGHTER HOGS WITHOUT PERMIT

Order No. 427 — Effective July 21.

Because of the great increase in the number of hog-producers in all parts of Canada the Board has taken steps to simplify the disposal of hogs slaughtered by farmers. Slaughtering regulations in Board Order No. 340 and carcass stamping requirements in Slaughtering Circular No. 5-A have been suspended, insofar as they apply to hogs.

This means that during the period of suspension of regulations any farmer can slaughter hogs for sale without securing a slaughtering permit, and he will be able to sell pork without having it stamped.

### CEILING PRICE FOR POTATOES

Under Order A-1207 shippers' prices for new potatoes took a seasonal drop of 25 cents per 100 pounds on August 13. This is the last reduction under the order and applies to new potatoes until August 31. After that date potatoes come under the ceiling regulations of Order 929.

### SMALL ARMS AMMUNITION

Distribution of a limited supply of small arms ammunition to sportsmen this fall will not affect the present allowance to farmers for essential uses. Under the following terms a farmer may secure his share of ammunition for sporting purposes in addition to his allowance as an essential user:

Every person possessing a registered rim-fire rifle may apply for a permit to purchase not more than 100 rim-fire cartridges and every owner of a registered shotgun may apply for purchase of 50 shot shells. If an individual possesses both types of gun, he may make application for purchase permits for both types of ammunition, but no matter how many rim-fire rifles and shotguns he owns, he is entitled to only 100 cartridges and 50 shot shells. A purchaser with shotguns of two different gauges may take 25 shells for one gauge and 25 for the other.

Application for a purchase permit must be made to a Local Ration Board between August 15 and September 30 inclusive, the applicant presenting his gun registration certificate and his ration book or ration card. No hunters' purchase permits for small arms ammunition will be issued after September 30, but the permits will be valid for the purchase of ammunition from September 1 to December 31 inclusive. No centre-fire ammunition will be released to sportsmen.

**FOR FURTHER DETAILS OF ANY OF THE ABOVE ORDERS APPLY TO  
THE NEAREST OFFICE OF THE WARTIME PRICES AND TRADE BOARD**